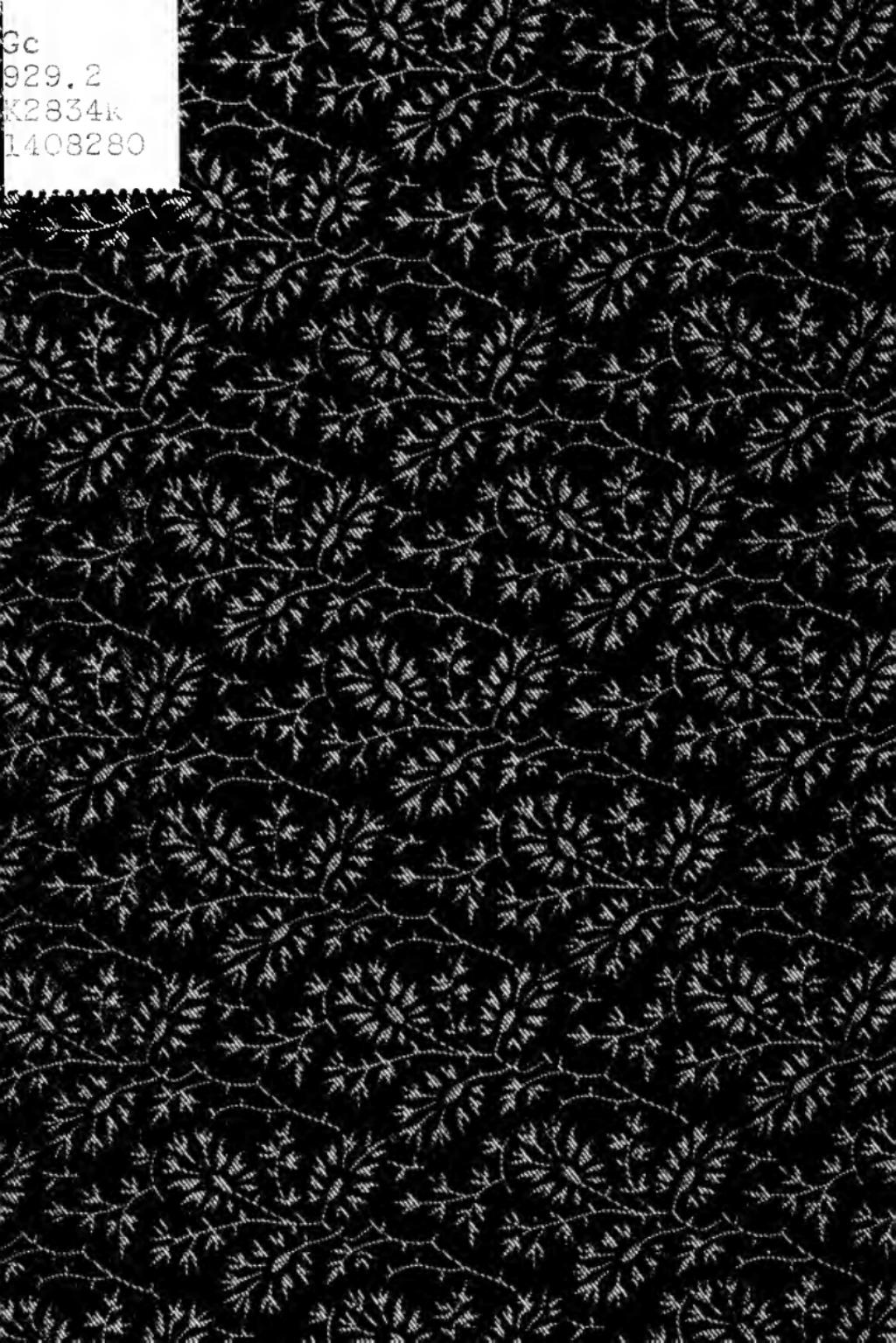


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HON. ALFRED KELLEY.

A
GENEALOGICAL HISTORY
OF THE
KELLEY FAMILY

DESCENDED FROM
JOSEPH KELLEY
OF
NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

WITH MUCH BIOGRAPHICAL MATTER CONCERNING THE FIRST
FOUR GENERATIONS, AND NOTES OF INFLOWING
FEMALE LINES.

COMPILED BY
HERMON ALFRED KELLEY.

PRIVately PRINTED AT CLEVELAND, OHIO,
1897.



PREFACE.

The labor of collecting materials for these pages has been distributed over a series of years, during which the compiler has been more or less interested in matters genealogical. Much concerning the early history of the family, especially in the third generation and the collateral branches, which came in with the Stows, had been gathered by the late Mrs. James L. Bates, daughter of the late Alfred Kelley, of Columbus, Ohio. Her collection of old family letters, beginning with one from the compiler's great, great, great grandmother Phoebe Paine, written in 1765, and ending with the latest letter of great grandfather Daniel Kelley in 1831, throws a flood of light upon the migrations of the Kelleys from Middletown to Lowville, New York, and from Lowville to Ohio, as well as upon their circumstances, character and daily life in those pioneer days. So interesting are these time-worn documents that the temptation has been well-nigh irresistible to incorporate many of them bodily in the text, but the scope of this work has permitted only occasional references to and extracts from them. Caulkins' Histories of New London and Norwich, Conn., have furnished much of the data concerning the Caulkins, Bliss, Reynolds, Backus, Edgerton, Lord, Hyde and Lee families, as well as some information about Joseph Kelley. Salisbury's "Family Histories and Genealogies" contains extensive articles on the Lord and Lee families. Genealogical journals, colonial records, town histories, and many other sources of information, to the extent of a hundred or more volumes, have been ransacked either in search of new information or for the purpose of confirming that already at hand. Hough's History of Lewis County, New York, gives much that is valuable concerning the sojourn of the family at Lowville. In the fourth generation the biographical sketch of Datus Kelley was written by the compiler, partly from an account by his daughter, Mrs. E. K. Huntington, to be found in the manuscript volumes of "The Islander" in the library at Kelley's Island, Ohio, partly from information received from Alfred Stow Kelley, his son; the Dean genealogy was extracted from numerous journals and genealogical works, by the compiler, and is believed to be the first successful attempt to trace this branch of that family back of Faxon Dean; the sketch of Alfred Kelley was largely taken

from a History of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, compiled by Crisfield Johnson, and from the "Life and Work of Alfred Kelley", by Judge James L. Bates, his son-in-law, from which latter work extracts have been freely made without even the acknowledgment of quotation marks; the sketch of Irad Kelley, with genealogical note on Harriet Pease, was written by his grandson, Norman E. Hills; the account of Thomas Moore Kelley is copied mostly from the above mentioned History of Cuyahoga County, but is supplemented by information furnished by his daughter, Mrs. Alice K. Cole.

The later genealogical information is derived partly from family records copied at various times by the compiler, but mostly from the letters of relatives who have almost invariably answered numerous somewhat troublesome inquiries into their family histories with promptness and courtesy.

To all these sources I desire to express my obligations.

Having thus accumulated a large mass of materials for a family history, it seemed unfair to retain it all in manuscript, inaccessible to the many relatives who might find interest both in its perusal and preservation. My determination to throw the information at hand into the present form for publication, has been confirmed by the active interest and co-operation of Mary S. Bates, daughter of Judge James L. Bates, above referred to. For her kindness in permitting me to have transcribed the old family records and letters collected by her mother, as well as for her many helpful suggestions, I desire here to express my sincere thanks.

An especial acknowledgment is also due to Norman E. Hills, for valuable assistance in the collection and verification of materials.

Of the plan of the work little need be said. The generation to which each person belongs is indicated by a small number in brackets following the name. The numerical order of seniority in descent and birth of each person who bore the name of Kelley at birth is shown by the number preceding the name. With one exception, no one of the seventh generation, bearing the name of Kelley, has yet married. It has therefore been thought unnecessary to carry the chapter headings beyond the sixth generation.

Members of divergent branches not bearing the name of Kelley, are not given a regular place and number in the lists of following generations. The reason for this is obvious from the title of the work, but in order to make the record of the greatest possible value to all, such branches are fully traced under the head of the ancestor who last bore that name. Thus, for example, the children of Emeline Kelley Hunting-

ton are not carried forward into the chapter entitled "Sixth Generation", but are given, together with all of their descendants under 21. Emeline Kelley⁽⁵⁾ who is the last of their ancestors to bear the family name. It is believed that no direct descendant of Joseph Kelley, through his son Daniel and grandson, Daniel, is omitted from the work. The genealogies of collateral inflowing female lines have been traced in foot notes, in order that the continuity of the principal subject might not be interrupted. In only the first four generations, whose histories are of general interest to all living members of the family, has any attempt at biographical detail been made. In the later generations, with a few exceptions, such as the brief notice of 47. Horace Kelley⁽⁵⁾ and of certain college graduations or business callings, only names, dates and other purely genealogical information are given.

Into such a book, occasional errors, particularly in dates, must necessarily creep, despite the utmost care; this is especially apt to be so when, as in the present case, the work is undertaken and carried forward in the midst of pressing business engagements; but great pains have been taken to secure correctness, and it is believed that the few inaccuracies which may be found will not seriously affect the general reliability and value of the work.

If relatives take a small part of the interest in reading and preserving these records that I have in collecting and arranging them, I shall feel amply rewarded for the task.

HERMON A. KELLEY.

Cleveland, Ohio, August 24, 1897.

NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF DESCENDANTS OF
JOSEPH KELLEY.

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THIRD GENERATION	8
FOURTH GENERATION	16
FIFTH GENERATION	41
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A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY
OF THE
KELLEY FAMILY.

THE NAME OF KELLEY AND THE ORIGIN OF OUR
FAMILY.

No less than eleven families of the name of Kelley, or Kelly, or Kellie, each bearing a coat of arms, are mentioned by Burke and other writers on Heraldry. Between these various families there is probably no relationship. Even the name in most instances appears to have a different derivation. The Irish name Kelly is said to come from the Celtic word Ceallach, signifying strife or war, and the families bearing it are in no way connected with those bearing the English name. One of the English families derives the name from a Norman family, de Cailly, another authority makes Kellie a diminutive of Charles, while the name of the Devonshire parish and family of Kelly was anciently spelled Kelleigh and was of Briton origin. In the isle of Wight a family of the name of Kelly has, from time immemorial possessed a small freehold, and Kellie (often spelled Kelly in old maps and books relating to Scotland) is the titular designation of the noble house of Erskine, the title, Earl of Kellie, being taken from a district of the shire of Fife anciently called Kellieshire.

There is a Kelly family at Terrington, Devonshire, which may be connected with the Kellys of Kelly in the same county, though the coat of arms is different.

The Kellys of Kelly, whose present representative is, I believe, Reginald Kelly, are one of the most ancient families in England. Their ancestry is traceable back of the Norman conquest to the ancient Britons. The manor and advowson in Devonshire have been in the family at least from the time of Henry II., when Nicholas de Kelly was its representative. The crest, described in heraldic jargon as "a ducal coronet out of which gu. an ostrich's head, ar. holding in beak a horseshoe or.," is derived from the knight of the name living in the time of Richard I. Branches divergent from the main line under the law of primogeniture seated themselves at various times at Exeter and other places in Devonshire and seem to have given to the new world at least two, and probably more, distinct lines, the relationship between which cannot, however, be traced beyond the identity of name and of the county in England from which they came.

It seems, on the whole, quite probable that Joseph Kelley was of this family. An examination of the New England genealogies antedating his birth (1690), well nigh excludes the idea of an Irish origin. All the Kelleys in New England prior to that date, with the exception of David Kelley of Yarmouth, Mass., freeman, 1657, whose descendants have all been traced,* and possibly one other family, appear to have been of English origin, and in all probability were of the Devonshire stock.

Savage† mentions the following persons of the name who were in New England during the seventeenth century:

*In "*One Hundred and Sixty Allied Families*," by John Osborne Austin, printed Salem, Mass.

†*Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England*. Title "Kelly".

"ABEL KELLY, Salem, freeman, June 2, 1641, removed to where I know not."

"BENJAMIN KELLY, a freeman of Mass. 1669. I can assign no town with confidence."

"DAVID KELLY, Boston; by wife Elizabeth had David, b. Dec. 18, 1647 and Samuel and another Samuel, Oct. 9, 1657. He died 1662."

"DAVID KELLY, Portsmouth and Newbury, mariner, was probably son of preceding."

"HENRY KELLY, Lancaster, freeman 1668, if printer has not mistaken the name, that perhaps was intended for Kerley."

"JOHN KELLY, Newbury," whose descendants have all been traced.*

"RENALD or REGINALD KELLY, Pemaquid, took oath of fidelity 1674."

"ROGER KELLY, Isle of Shoals, 1668, m. at Exeter, Sept. 29, 1681, to Mary, daughter of Wm. Holdridge, of Salisbury. Was representative at first General Court in Boston, says Farmer, under new charter 1692."

It should be remarked in passing that in the earlier records, even where Joseph Kelley is mentioned, the name is spelled Kelly and Kelley interchangeably, the latter spelling having been uniformly adopted in our family at a later date.

Mrs. Caulkins, the historian of Norwich, Conn., says that Joseph Kelley, our ancestor, was "probably from Newbury." Clarence E. Kelly, in a private letter to the writer dated Nov. 10, 1892, states that his father, Giles M. Kelly, compiler of the account of the Descendants of John Kelly above referred to, thought this "not at all probable if Newbury, Mass. is meant." No reasons, however, are given for this opinion. While it is

*In "*A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of John Kelly of Newbury, Mass.*" By Giles M. Kelly, pub. 1886.

certain that Joseph Kelley was not a descendant of John Kelly of Newbury, he may still have been a descendant of the David Kelly of Portsmouth and Newbury mentioned by Savage as the son of David Kelly, of Boston. The statement of Mrs. Caulkins as to his origin, and the fact that David Kelly of Portsmouth and Newbury was a "mariner", and Joseph Kelly was a sea captain and a shipwright, would seem to point to David of Newbury as Joseph's ancestor.

No evidence has been discovered either for or against Abel Kelly of Salem, Benjamin Kelly, freeman of Massachusetts, Henry Kelly of Lancaster, Renald or Reginald Kelly of Pemaquid, or Roger Kelly of the Isle of Shoals, as possible forefathers of Joseph of Norwich.

There is a possibility that our ancestor did not come from any of these original New England settlers, but was one of a family which went from England to the Barbadoes in the sixteenth century. Several persons of that name are mentioned in the Parish Registers of the Barbadoes.* The only fact which suggests this origin for Joseph Kelly is that he was a sea captain engaged in the Barbadoes trade from Norwich.

While the most painstaking research has thus far failed to trace the antecedents of Joseph Kelley, with any certainty, yet it has been thought worth while to give the foregoing brief outline of the compiler's investigations, partly for their intrinsic interest and partly as a basis for future effort in the same field.

*"The original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, etc., who went from Great Britain to the American Plantation 1600 to 1700, from MSS. preserved in the State Paper Department of H. M. Public Record Office, England." Edited by John Camden Hotten, Pub. J. W. Bouton, N. Y. 1874.

FIRST GENERATION.

1. JOSEPH KELLEY⁽¹⁾, the first of the family concerning whom we possess reliable information, was born about the year 1690. He was one of the early settlers of Norwich, Connecticut,* which town had been purchased from the Indians in June, 1659, "by 35 men" and first settled by white men in the spring of 1660. In Caulkins' History of Norwich his name appears as a resident of that place in 1716, and that of one Thomas Kelley in 1719, "Probably both from Newberry."

October 13, 1715, at Norwich, Joseph Kelley married Lydia Caulkins, daughter of David Caulkins,† of New London, Conn.,

*Written statement of his grandson 8. Daniel Kelley⁽³⁾, the original of which the writer has seen and copied. Some of the following concerning 1. Joseph Kelley⁽¹⁾ and his son 4. Daniel Kelley⁽²⁾ is from the same source, but most of the materials here used are from the Records of Norwich and Mrs. Caulkins' History of Norwich.

†DAVID CAULKINS, father of Lydia Caulkins, was a son of Hugh Caulkins, one of a body of emigrants, called the Welsh Company, which came from Chepstow in Monmouthshire on the borders of Wales, with their minister, Rev. Mr. Blinman, in 1640. The larger portion of the company, including Hugh Caulkins, settled first at Marshfield in 1640, but soon afterward removed to Gloucester on Cape Ann. Thence most of them moved to New London, Conn. Hugh Caulkins was a freeman of Massachusetts, Dec. 27, 1642, when he was of Gloucester; was a selectman there from 1643 to 1648 inclusive, and was a commissioner for the trial of small causes in 1645. He was a deputy from Gloucester to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1650 and again in 1651, but removing the latter year to New London, the vacancy was filled by another election. At New London Hugh Caulkins was twelve times a deputy to the Connecticut Assembly and one of the townsmen or selectmen from 1652 until he removed to Norwich in 1662. In 1660 he united with a company of proprietors associated to settle Norwich, and a church being organized at Saybrook previous to the removal, he was chosen one of its deacons. From Norwich he was deputy at ten sessions of the legislature between March, 1663 and October 1671. At each of the three

and his wife, Mary (Bliss) Caulkins.* Her name appears in Caulkins' History of Norwich, in a list of thirteen dissenting

towns where he lived he was an early settler and proprietor, being usually appointed on committees for fortifying, drafting soldiers, settling difficulties, and particularly for surveying lands and determining boundaries. In a deposition made in 1672 he stated that he was then 72 years old. The year 1600 may therefore be taken as the date of his birth. He brought with him from England his wife Ann and several (probably four) children. At least two other children were born in this country. The descent of Lydia Caulkins from Hugh Caulkins is shown as follows:

I. HUGH CAULKINS, b. 1600 in England; m. Ann; came to America 1640; d. at Norwich, 1690. His children so far as traced were Sarah, Mary, Rebecca, Deborah, John and *David*. John Caulkins removed to Norwich with his father. *David*, our progenitor, remained in New London.

II. DAVID CAULKINS, inherited his father's farm at Nahantick, which was in 1859 still owned by his descendants in a right line of the sixth generation. He died Nov. 25, 1717. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bliss, of Norwich. They had children as follows, in the order named: *David*, b. July 5, 1674; *Ann*, b. Nov. 8, 1676; *Jonathan*, b. Jan. 9, 1678-9; *Peter*, b. Oct. 9, 1681; *John*—; *Mary*—; *Joseph*, baptized Nov. 3, 1694; *Lydia*, baptized Aug. 9, 1696; *Ann*—.

III. LYDIA CAULKINS, baptized Aug. 9, 1696, and probably born only shortly before that date; married Joseph Kelley Oct. 13, 1715, as shown in the text.

*MARY BLISS, wife of David Caulkins, and mother of Lydia Caulkins, was the granddaughter of Thomas Bliss and his wife Margaret, of Hartford, Conn. Her descent is shown as follows:

I. THOMAS BLISS, b. 1580-5; d. 1650; m. Margaret Lawrence 1612-15; was an early, though not original settler of Hartford, of whose coming from England nothing is known. His first residence was in that part of Boston called the mount, afterwards Braintree, now Quincy. In 1639 or 40 he is first mentioned in Connecticut at the same time with his son II. Thomas, Jr., who may be the freeman of May 18, 1642 in Massachusetts, there left by his father, whose death is early heard of, though the exact date is not given. Both Thomas Bliss Senior and Junior had houses, lots and divisions of land in Hartford as early as 1640. The senior died in Hartford, leaving nine children, and his widow Margaret, apparently a woman of resolute, independent character, removed with all her children, except *Thomas, Jr.* and *Ann*, to Springfield.

II. THOMAS BLISS, JR., son of I. Thomas, removed to Saybrook, where his marriage in October, 1644, and the births of six of his children are recorded. The list is repeated with some variation of dates and the addition of two more children at Norwich. The family name of his wife, Elizabeth, is not recorded in either place. July 23, 1662, he sold his house and lot in Saybrook. He was one of the original proprietors of Norwich. That part of the original home lot where the house stands

members suspended from the church of Rev. Benjamin Lord, as "Lydia, wife of Joseph Kelley." The efforts of these "dissenters" seems to have been to reform the church in certain respects, most important of which was the exclusion of many persons who "gave no evidence of faith in Christ and repentance toward God." The dissenters formed a new church which was soon followed by others.

In the History of Norwich above referred to we find the following entries, taken from the town records of Norwich:

"Joseph Kelley, resident of Norwich, 1716."

"Thomas Kelley, adm. 1719, probably both from Newbury."

"The first masters of vessels at the landing of whom we obtain any knowledge were Captains Kelley and Norman. These in 1715 were engaged in the Barbadoes trade."

"May 11, 1715, Capt. Kelley sailed for the Barbadoes."

"Sept. 8, Capt. Kelley sailed for the Barbadoes."

"Capt. Kelley very soon established a regular ship yard at the landing, the town granting him the necessary facilities."

"Jan. 10, 1716-17, Joseph Kelley, shipwright, has free liberty to build vessels on the point where he is now building, the town to have the use thereof."*

"The limited extent of the grants of water front made to different individuals shows that they were highly prized, and that

has never been alienated, but still remains in the Bliss family (1859). Seven generations have dwelt on the same spot and the house is supposed not to have been entirely rebuilt since it was erected by the first proprietor. "*Bliss in 1659; Bliss in 1859;*" is the appropriate motto which has been suggested for this old Norwich home, on the walls of which still hangs a portrait of the venerable Dr. Benjamin Lord. Thomas Bliss died April 15, 1688. His will, executed two days before his death, recognizes his wife Elizabeth, his son Samuel, and six daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah, *Mary*, Deliverance, Anne and Rebecca.

III. MARY BLISS, daughter of Thomas Bliss, Jr., was born Feb. 7, 1649; married David Caulkins, of New London, 1672-3.

*This grant was not revoked until 1751.

few such privileges could be obtained. A narrow margin of level land at the base of the water washed cliffs comprised the whole accommodation."

"Great are the changes that have been made around the water line of Norwich Port. All the sharp angles and projecting rocks, the trickling streams and gullies have disappeared. Central wharf spreads out far in advance of the old town wharf and the water line, where Fitch and Bushnell had their first 'Conveniences', and the granite ridge at whose base Kelley built his coasting craft, and the Huntingtons, Bills, and others had their ware-houses, has been levelled to a platform occupied by a freight depot and other accommodations of the railroad."

"The year 1760 may be taken as the era when the commerce of Norwich received its first impulse. A foresight of this prosperity was obtained by the fathers of the town in 1751, when they made the following declaration:

" 'Whereas, the town did formerly grant to Mr. Joseph Kelley, shipwright, to build vessels at the landing-place, where he is now building, during the town's pleasure, and would give him twelve months notice, do now declare that their will and pleasure as to his building is at an end, the place being much wanted for public improvement, and do now give him notice thereof accordingly, and order the select men to notify him by sending him a copy of this act.' "

Thus early, it seems, were the Kelleys engaged in maritime pursuits. It is perhaps worthy of note here, that a considerable portion of the family has since dwelt near some large body of water, and has been to some extent, at least, interested in boats and boating.

Joseph Kelley died in 1760. His grandson 8. Daniel Kelley⁽³⁾ in the written statement heretofore referred to, says of Joseph:

"He and his wife died within the memory of the compiler of these records, aged 70 or upwards."

The children of Joseph Kelley and Lydia (Caulkins) Kelley, so far as they are recorded, were as follows:

2. LYDIA⁽²⁾, born Feb. 17, 1719-20.
3. JOSEPH⁽²⁾, born Aug. 12, 1722; died Aug. 18, 1725.
4. DANIEL⁽²⁾, our ancestor, born March 15, 1726; died 1814.
5. JOSEPH⁽²⁾ (the second son of that name), born Nov. 17, 1729; married Griswold Ashley, March 17, 1755.
6. JOHN⁽²⁾, born Feb. 28, 1731-2.

The writer has not succeeded in obtaining information concerning any of the above or their descendants, except our ancestor, 4. Daniel Kelley⁽²⁾, but, as the other branches of the family, if any, have been entirely separated and have neither associations nor history in common with ours, the plan and object of our work will not suffer materially thereby.

This account is confined to the descendants of 4. Daniel Kelley⁽²⁾.

SECOND GENERATION.

4. DANIEL KELLEY⁽²⁾, son of 1. Joseph Kelley⁽¹⁾ and Lydia (Caulkins) Kelley, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, March 15, 1726. On May 2, 1751, he married Abigail Reynolds, daughter of Joseph Reynolds* and Lydia (Lord)

*JOSEPH REYNOLDS was a descendant of John Reynolds, one of the original proprietors of Norwich, whither he removed from Saybrook, afterward Lyme, in 1659. The births of the children of John Reynolds are recorded in Norwich, but without mentioning the name of his wife. We find, however, in the notice of Wm. Backus, Senior, in Caulkins' History of Norwich, that Sarah Backus, one of his three daughters, married John Reynolds, and there is no doubt that she is our ancestress.

William Backus lived in Saybrook as early as 1637; his first wife was Sarah, daughter of John Charles. Before removing to Norwich he married Mrs. Anne Bingham and brought with him to the new settlement three daughters, two sons and his second wife's son Thomas Bingham. The three young men were of mature age or near maturity, and are all usually reckoned as first proprietors of Norwich. The daughters were subsequently united in marriage to John Reynolds, Benjamin Crane and John Bayley respectively.

John Reynolds, the proprietor, died July 22, 1702. His will, dated seven days previous, shows that his family then consisted of his wife Sarah, only son Joseph, and four married daughters. He bequeathed his instruments of husbandry to his son with all his housing and lands, subject only to the widow's dowry. His wife Sarah and son Joseph were named executors.

The descent of Abigail Reynolds from John Reynolds is shown as follows:

I. JOHN REYNOLDS, an original proprietor of Norwich, 1659; made freeman 1663; selectman 1669; had eleven children, of whom we have record of (1) John, b. at Saybrook 1655, killed by the Indians in King Phillip's War, Jan. 29, 1676; (2) Sarah, b. Nov. 1656, m. John Post; Susana, b. Oct. 1658; *Joseph*, b. Mar. 1660 (our ancestor); Mary, b. 1664, m. Lothrop; Elizabeth, b. 1666, m. Lyman; Stephen, b. Jan. 1669, d. Dec. 19, 1687; and Lydia, b. Feb. 1671, m. Miller.

II. JOSEPH REYNOLDS, born March 1660 at Saybrook; died 1728-9; married in 1688, Sarah Edgerton, a daughter of Richard Edgerton and Mary Sylvester Edgerton.

Reynolds*, of Norwich. He afterward removed to Vermont, where he died in the beginning of 1814, at the age of 88. One of the letters of the Bates collection, dated June 27, 1814, from 8. Daniel Kelley⁽³⁾ to his son Alfred contains the following: "By the last mail I received a letter from Norwich from Jabez Kelley informing me of the death of my father. As near as I can collect from the letter he died in March or April last."

Richard Edgerton was one of the original proprietors of Norwich, the date of his house-lot there being November 1659. No earlier notice of him is found than the date of his marriage to Mary Sylvester at Saybrook, April 7, 1653. The births of three daughters are registered at Saybrook, the last being in September 1659, just prior to his removal to Norwich. Richard Edgerton served at different times as constable and townsmen, and died in March 1692. In Norwich were born his sons John, Richard, Samuel and Joseph, each of whom became the head of a family and perpetuated the name of Edgerton in Norwich.

The children of Joseph and Sarah (Edgerton) Reynolds were (1) *John*, b. 1691, d. 1742; (2) *Mary*, b. 1693, d. 1781, m. *Robert Warren*; (3) *Joseph*, b. 1695-6, d. 1756, m. 1717 *Hannah Bingham*; (4) *Stephen*, b. 1698, d. 1731-3, m. *Mary Sanford*; (5) *Daniel*, b. and d. before 1701; (6) *Lydia*, b. 1702-3; (7) *Daniel*, b. 1705, d. 1706-7; (8) *Sarah*, b. 1707, m. 1725 *John Calkins*.

III. JOHN, the oldest son (who was born 1691 and died 1742), on Dec. 6, 1720, married Lydia Lord of Lyme, whose genealogy is given below. They had a daughter, *Abigail*, who was our ancestress.

IV. ABIGAIL REYNOLDS, who married 4. Daniel Kelley⁽²⁾.

*LYDIA (LORD) REYNOLDS was a most admirable woman, who lived to the advanced age of 92 and was forty years a widow. She died July 16, 1786. The tablet to her memory bears the inscription: "Here lies a lover of truth." She was one of the family of Lords of Lyme, a very extended account of which, with full genealogical tables, is to be found in Salisbury's "Family Histories and Genealogies." In England the family seems to have been of some consequence. It carried a coat of arms, the name being sometimes written "Laward".

"From Hotten's 'Original Lists', we learn that on April 29, 1635, were registered for transportation from London to New England in the ship 'Elizabeth and Ann', Robert Cooper, master, Thomas Lord, aged 50, his wife Dorothy, aged 46, and their children, Thomas, aged 16, Ann, aged 14, William, aged 12, John, aged 10, Robert, aged 9, Aymie, aged 6, Dorothy, aged 4."

The story of this Thomas Lord in the new world and the descent of Lydia Lord from him is as follows:

Among the old papers of the late George Kelley of Kelley's Island, Ohio, is a quaint time-worn letter from Abigail Kelley, wife of 4. Daniel Kelley⁽²⁾, addressed to her sister "Mrs. Deborah Whitmore, at Mideltown." It was written the year before she died, and is, probably, the oldest of the family letters extant. For this reason, more than because of the historical value of its contents, it is inserted here in full:

"Nov. ye 16, 1764.

"Dear Sister, My and Brother, these lines are to let you know my weakness and Infirmitiess. I remain under the Symptoms of a Consumption but without much Pain. I have some soreness in my vitals and weakness in my left side together with some pain at times, but I thank God that I am able to do something yet for my children and family. My Children have been visited with the chicken pox and Naby very bad scald on her foot. [the next line is illegible, being in a fold of the letter] and take care of them. I rest poorly nights, my fever being highest in the night. I hope to hear of your welfare at every opportunity and shall expect to see you by next spring if not afore, if I should live until that time. I beg to be remembered by all your prayers To God that he would grant me the light of his reconciled countenance which I think I can say I prefer before natural life and all the pleasures of sense and that I may be delivered from the fear of Death, that king of terrors. I hope through the Merits of Christ the Sting is taken away but I want clearer evidence that I may spirit [?] into the hands of God whenever it shall be his will to call me hence and that I may have an and abundant entrance into his heavenly kingdom through Jesus Christ and that each of us may be so happy as to receive that blessed sentence of "Well done good and faithful servant" which is the Earnest Desire and hearty prayer of your loving Sister till Death us part.

ABIGAIL KELLEY."

I. THOMAS LORD, born about 1585, m. Dorothy—, born about 1589; came to America 1635 and first settled in Newtown (now Cambridge) Mass., where his eldest son Richard had already established himself in 1632. He remained in Newtown a year or more, but in 1636-37 he and his family were a part of that large company, led by Rev. Thomas Hooker, from Massachusetts to form a new settlement on the Connecticut River. "They travelled more than a hundred miles through a hideous, trackless wilderness to Hartford," of which they were the founders. Thomas Lord became one of the original proprietors and first settlers of Hartford. He lived on the north side fronting Mill River. The date of his death is not known, but he died early. His wife Dorothy died 1675,

Abigail (Reynolds) Kelley died at Norwich, March 7, 1765, aged thirty. After her death Daniel Kelley married again. 4. Daniel⁽²⁾ and Abigail (Reynolds) Kelley had eight children, of

aged 86. Her will is given by Salisbury in full and shows that they had accumulated considerable property. The children of Thomas and Dorothy Lord are named above. The fourth of these, William, was our ancestor.

II. WILLIAM LORD, born in England about 1623; died May 17, 1678; settled at Saybrook about 1645; was there at the division of lands 1648; became a large landed proprietor both in Saybrook and Lyme. He bought great tracts of the Indians. He married twice. The name of his first wife is unfortunately not preserved. His second marriage occurred in 1664 to Lydia Brown. By his first wife he had seven children: William, b. 1643; Thomas, Jr., b. 1645; *Richard* (our ancestor), b. 1647; Mary, b. 1649; Robert, b. 1651; John, b. 1653; and Joseph, b. 1656. By his second wife he also had seven children.

III. LIEUTENANT RICHARD LORD, born at Saybrook 1647, settled in Lyme, where he was a landowner as early as 1680. The situation of the Lord estates was very fine. They stretched from the east side of the Connecticut river for several miles toward the north and north-east. In 1682 Lieut. Lord married Elizabeth Hyde, eldest daughter of Samuel Hyde and Jane (Lee) Hyde, of Norwich. Accounts of the Hyde and Lee families are given below. In 1705 Richard Lord was appointed Justice of the Peace and Quorum, and again Judge and Justice in 1706, as "Richard Lord, Gent." He held various other appointments of responsibility and honor in the public service. He was generally known in later years as Lieut. Richard Lord. The original commission of lieutenancy given him by Gov. Saltonstall in 1708, is still preserved. He died August 20, 1727, at Lyme. His wife survived him and died at Lyme July 23, 1736.

Richard Lord and Elizabeth (Hyde) Lord had nine children: Elizabeth, b. Oct. 28, 1683; Phebe, Jane, Judge Richard, Mary, *Lydia* (our ancestor), Deborah, Abigail and John.

IV. LYDIA LORD, born about 1694, married John Reynolds, son of Joseph Reynolds and Sarah Reynolds of Norwich, and died July 16, 1786.

ELIZABETH HYDE, wife of Lieut. Richard Lord, was the first white child born in Norwich (August 1660). The house where the first daughter of Norwich opened her eyes upon the world stood on a declivity sloping to the town street, with higher land in the background, bristling with massive rocks and heavily shadowed by chestnut and oak. This homestead remained in the Hyde family five generations, the last occupant by that name being Elihu Hyde, Esq., mayor of the city. The genealogy of the Hyde family is shown as follows:

I. WILLIAM HYDE (or Hide) came from England 1633, was in Hartford before 1640 and removed to Saybrook perhaps as early as 1648

whom only two lived to marry. Record of the birth of only four of these is found:

His daughter Hester m. John Post 1652, probably came with her parents from England, but his son Samuel was probably a native of Hartford. No other children are known. William Hyde died Jan. 6, 1681-2. His age is not known, but he was called "Old Goodman Hyde" in 1679.

II. SAMUEL HYDE was born about 1636 at Hartford. In 1659 he married Jane Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee, an account of whose family is given below. Samuel Hyde seems to have lived with his father at first, after their removal to Norwich, in the newly built habitation, where in 1660 his daughter *Elizabeth* was born. He is reckoned among the first proprietors of Norwich, as is likewise his father. He died in 1677, leaving seven children as follows: *Elizabeth* (our ancestress), b. 1660, m. Lieut. Richard Lord; *Phoebe*, b. Jan. 1663, m. Matthew Griswold of Lyme; *Samuel*, b. 1665, m. *Elizabeth Calkins*; *John*, b. 1667, m. *Experience Abel*; *William*, b. 1670, d. 1759, m. *Anne Bushnell*; *Thomas*, b. 1672, m. *Mary Backus*; *Jabez*, b. 1677, m. *Elizabeth Bushnell*. The descendants of the five sons of Samuel Hyde in 1779 showed upwards of twenty families of Hydes, comprising 150 persons, in the town plot and western part of Norwich.

It may interest the "Mugwump" members of the family to know that our ancestors Samuel and Jane (Lee) Hyde are also the ancestors of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. John Hyde, their eldest son, who married Experience Abel, had a son James, known as Capt. James Hyde, who married Sarah Marshall. They in turn had a daughter, Abiah Hyde, who married Rev. Aaron Cleveland. Their son William Cleveland and his wife Margaret Falley were the parents of Grover Cleveland.

III. ELIZABETH HYDE was b. August 1660; d. 1736; m. Lieut. Richard Lord and had a daughter Elizabeth, Oct. 8, 1683. So thickly the generations crowd upon each other that mother, daughter and granddaughter were born within 45 years.

JANE LEE, wife of Samuel Hyde, was the daughter of Thomas Lee, a very extended account of whose descendants, including some who went to Virginia, is given by Salisbury.

I. THOMAS LEE sailed from England for America in 1641, and died on the passage. His wife was Phoebe Brown, the daughter of a Mr. Brown, who came over with her and accompanied her to Saybrook, and removed thence to Providence, R. I., where he founded a numerous family, one of whom afterward endowed Brown University. Thomas Lee's widow after married 2. Greenfield Larrabee and 3. one Cornish. The children of Thomas and Phoebe (Brown) Lee were Phebe, *Jane* (our ancestress) and Lieut. Thomas Lee.

II. JANE LEE, who married Samuel Hyde 1659, and, after his death, married 2. John Burchard.

7. JOHN⁽³⁾, born May 18, 1752; died Aug. 4, 1754.
8. DANIEL⁽³⁾, born Nov. 27, 1755; died Aug. 7, 1831.
9. ABIGAIL⁽³⁾, born 1764; died March 2, 1809.

Of the second marriage of Daniel Kelley we know of but one child:

10. JABEZ⁽³⁾.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF 4. DANIEL⁽²⁾ AND ABIGAIL (REYNOLDS) KELLEY.

7. JOHN KELLEY⁽³⁾ was born at Norwich, Connecticut, May 18, 1752, and died August 4, 1754.

8. DANIEL KELLEY⁽³⁾ was born at Norwich, Connecticut, November 27, 1755. On June 28, 1787, he married Jemima Stow, daughter of Elihu Stow* and Jemima (Paine) Stow of

*The Stow family was of some consequence in England from the time of the Norman invasion. From the Herald's College it appears to have had a coat of arms and a title, besides owning a considerable estate. Samuel Stow of London, whose wife was a Witherby of Essex County, England, came to America in the ship "Arabella", with Winthrop in 1630 and was one of the first settlers of the town of Roxbury, Mass. The earliest Stows in America were all settled near Boston. Richard Stow was in Boston as early as 1630. John Stow was in Roxbury in 1634. Samuel Stow, son of John Stow, graduated from Harvard College in 1645. He is probably the same Samuel Stow who was afterward in Middletown (before 1650) and was the first minister in that place. Samuel Stow's family became extinct in the male line at an early day. John Stow also had a son named Nathaniel and one named Thomas, and a nephew named John. Thomas, the son, and John, the nephew, settled in Middletown about 1650. The following table shows the descent of our ancestress from these earlier Stows:

I. JOHN STOW, in Roxbury in 1634. His wife, Elizabeth Biggs, came over from England with him. She died Aug. 21, 1638. How, if at all, he was related to the Richard Stow and Samuel Stow mentioned above does not appear. He had three sons (1) Samuel, who graduated at Harvard 1645, and was probably the first minister at Middletown, Conn., (2) Nathaniel and (3) Thomas, our ancestor. In Elliott's Record, John Stow is described as an "old Kentish man". He represented at two terms of the General Court, 1639, and died Oct. 26, 1643.

II. THOMAS STOW was in Concord, Mass., as early as 1640; he was born in England and was one of the heirs of his uncles Smallhope and John Biggs; died about 1680; married Mary Craig; they had six children, but the record of only two is preserved, (1) John, our ancestor, and (2) Thomas, who married Berthia Stocking and settled in a parish called Upper Middletown, now Cromwell.

Middletown, Conn. He spent the early part of his active life in

III. JOHN STOW, died 1688; married Mary Wetmore, who died after 1728; they had seven children, of whom the third, *Nathaniel*, was our ancestor.

IV. NATHANIEL STOW was born 1675; died 1727; married Sarah Sumner 1702; they had eleven children, of whom the third was our ancestor, *Eliakim*.

V. ELIAKIM STOW was born 1707; died 1797; Dec. 13, 1732 he married Lydia Miller, daughter of Benjamin and Mercy Robinson Miller. Benjamin Miller was the son of Thomas Miller, who came from Birmingham, England, and was one of the first settlers of Matabeset, now Middletown, Conn. Benjamin Miller was the first settler in Cochinby, now Middlefield, Conn.; he was called "Governor" from some old Indian custom. He and his wife, Mercy, are buried in the oldest graveyard in Middlefield. His tombstone has a Latin inscription around the top, and a carved representation of a hand coming out of the clouds cutting down an old tree; then: "Here lies the body of Mr. Benjamin Miller, who died Nov. 22d, 1747, in his 76th year." Hers is inscribed: "In memory of Mrs. Mercy Miller, relict of Mr. Benjamin Miller, who died Feb. 1756, in her 79th year."

"Behold and see, as you pass by,
"As you are now, so once was I,
"As I am now, so you must be;
"Prepare to die and follow me."

Eliakim Stow and Lydia (Miller) Stow lived in Middlefield, where he built a house on a hill above the brook Besek, near the present Baileyville. When he selected the site for the house it was on such a steep hillside that his father-in-law, Benjamin Miller, refused to come to the raising, there being a beautiful level building spot higher up the hill and further south, which Benjamin Miller preferred, but Eliakim Stow would not occupy. Possibly some of the obstinacy which crops out in later generations may have been bequeathed by one or both of these ancestors. Several other incidents illustrative of the same trait are told of Eliakim Stow and his son Elihu. Eliakim Stow was a zealous Revolutionary patriot. He rendered all the material that could be spared from his farm and, from principle, received Continental money at par for everything he had to sell for the army. Eliakim and Lydia Stow had eleven children: (1) Lydia, b. 1733; (2) Phebe, b. 1735; (3) *Elihu*, our ancestor, b. 1736; (4) Thankful, b. 1738; (5) Sarah, b. 1739; (6) Hannah, b. 1741; (7) Eliakim, b. 1743; (8) Ebenezer, b. 1745; (9) Benjamin, b. 1747; (10) Daniel, b. 1750; (11) Mary, b. 1752. Eliakim married a second wife, the widow Spalding, and by her had one daughter, Sarah, who married a man named Bancroft, of Granville, Mass.

VI. ELIHU STOW was born May 27, 1736, O. S.; died Nov. 12, 1812; in 1760 he married Jemima Paine, who was born May 30, 1738 and was killed by being thrown from her carriage, Oct. 12, 1805. A letter from her son Joshua to her daughter, Jemima Kelley, in the possession of Miss Mary S. Bates, gives the particulars of this painful accident.

Middlefield, near Middletown, and it was there that all his

Jemima Paine was the daughter of Alsop Paine and Phebe More (or Moore) Paine of Southhold, Long Island, who had children as follows: (1) Deborah, b. Oct. 31, 1732; d. Nov. 27, 1806; m. a Mr. Frothingham, who was a "Separate" and had a pulpit in his own house in Middletown; [Mr. Frothingham was the father of the Frothingham who married 9. Abigail⁽³⁾ Kelley]; (2) Daniel, b. 1734; d. 1734; (3) Lydia, b. 1735; d. 1750; (4) Jemima, our ancestress, b. May 30, 1738; d. Oct. 12, 1805; (5) John, b. 1740; (6) Benjamin, b. 1744; d. 1781.

Alsop Paine, who was born Sept. 28, 1700, died March 6, 1795, was, it would seem, the son of John Paine, of Southhold, Long Island, (who was probably a son of Thomas Paine, of Salem, and who married a daughter of Joseph Alsop of New Haven) and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Preston. Joseph Alsop came in 1635, when fourteen years of age, from London to Boston, in the "*Elizabeth and Ann*", and went to New Haven early, there taking the oath of fidelity.

Phebe Moore, b. Jan. 4, 1701; d. Oct. 30, 1791, who married Alsop Paine, was the daughter of Thomas Moore (or More) and Jane Mott. Joseph and Jane Mott Moore were married on shipboard off the coast of Norway, whither their ship was driven by a storm on their passage from England. A table brought over by Jane Mott Moore is now in the possession of the family of Mrs. Harriet Coe, of Meriden, and one or two old books that were the property of Thomas Moore now belong to Mrs. George Miller. A curious old letter from Phebe Paine to her daughter Jemima Paine Stow, dated Southhold, L. I., Nov. 1, 1765, is in the possession of Miss Mary S. Bates of Lima, N. Y.

Elihu Stow and Jemima (Paine) Stow resided in the old home on the hillside, built by his father Eliakim. She was a self educated woman principally, and taught all her children the common branches. It is related that her husband sympathized but little with her literary tastes. He thought if a woman could read her Bible and Psalm Book, that was enough! Her son Joshua said at her grave: "Here lies the best of mothers; she taught me not so much what to think, as how to think." Elihu was a strict church member of the "Separate Church", so-called. It is said that he refused to pay his dues to the Congregational or established church, unless forced to do so. On one occasion he was arrested and taken to prison for not paying. He walked quietly along while the officer had hold of him, not desiring to resist him, but when, deluded by his non-resistance, the officer let go of him, he turned straight around and walked towards home. This was repeated again and again until finally the officer of the law perceived that his prisoner must be taken by force, if at all. He had many of the peculiarities and much of the stern type of religion ascribed to the Puritans of New England. Possibly from a too rigorous enforcement of these views in the family, possibly from other causes, several of his children developed a skeptical turn of mind and became antagonistic to all religious belief. One of his idiosyncrasies was an ambition to undertake and a pride in accomplishing something which others had failed to do. He had an ingenuity of resource and a perseverance which overcame great difficulties, but when it came to the

children except the youngest were born. Besides owning some

mechanical work that anyone could do he lost all interest. Several incidents are related, illustrating the quiet determination and dogged perseverance which seemed to be a family characteristic. One of these must suffice. Work had been abandoned on the foundation for abutments of a bridge, because it was thought that quicksands or other causes made it impossible to secure them in place. Elihu thought he could do that job effectively. He took hold of it and built some abutments that are said to be standing at the present day. But the bridge was never laid on them! That could be done by anyone. Elihu was a soldier in the Revolutionary army during nearly the entire war. He enlisted as a private in Capt. Alden's company, Samuel Webb, Colonel, April 21, 1777, was mustered in Nov. 1777, taken prisoner, exchanged, July 1, 1778, promoted to Corporal, March 20, 1780; Sergeant, July 1, 1781. (See "Connecticut in the Revolution.") After the death of Jemima, Elihu married a widow named Mary Griffin. He was then 70 years old. His second wife died Feb. 13, 1829.

The children of Elihu Stow and Jemima (Paine) Stow were as follows:

(1) ELIHU, b. Dec. 4, 1760; d. April 19, 1839; m. Mary Parsons, and had children, Alvah, Milah, Alsop and Nolney. He married twice.

(2) JOSHUA, b. April 22, 1762; d. Oct. 10, 1842; m. Ruth Coe and had children, Albert, who d. at Stow, Ohio; Julia, who m. Hale, and Laura, who m. Curtis Coe. Joshua Stow was a man of uncommon ability and humor as well as of marked peculiarities and was known in his day throughout Connecticut. He was many years post-master at Middletown, had been chief judge of the Middlesex Co. court, state senator, etc., and owned large quantities of land in the Western Reserve, where he was also well known. He was one of the thirty-five original members of the Connecticut Land Company, which bought the Western Reserve from the State of Connecticut for \$1,200,000, and was one of the surveying party which, under Moses Cleaveland, founded the city in Ohio of that name in 1796.



JOSHUA STOW.

(3) JEMIMA, our ancestress, b. Dec. 28, 1763; d. about Sept. 15, 1815; m. 8. Daniel Kelley⁽³⁾.

land in Middlefield he appears to have carried on the business of fuller and clothier, and to have been engaged in lumbering, milling and other enterprises.

In 1797 Silas Stow, his brother-in-law, was appointed agent of Nicholas Low, the owner of the township then called No. 11, afterward Lowville, in Oneida (now Lewis) County, New York, and the same year lands were opened for sale. A strong tide of emigration was then setting in from New England, and the central and western parts of New York were being explored by small parties in quest of new homes. Moved by this tide and probably attracted to the "Black River Country" by the connection of his brother-in-law with the lands in Lowville, Daniel Kelley left his home in Middlefield in May 1798 for the wilds of New York.

In a series of letters written from the Black River Country

(4) LYDIA, b. July 19, 1765; d. Oct. 4, 1861; m. Hezekiah Rice; had three daughters, Betsey, who m. Linus Coe, and d. Oct. 13, 1833; Harriet, who m. Calvin Coe; and Martina, who m. Geo. Miller.

(5) OBED, b. Mar. 29, 1767; d. Oct. 10, 1842; m. July 1792 to Anna Miller; they had Warren Paine, b. July 2, 1793; d. Elyria, O.; Lucy, b. July 11, 1796; m. a Mr. Morgan; William, b. Jan. 7, 1800, and Obed Norris, b. 1801. His wife, Ann Miller, d. Nov. 27, 1802; and Sept. 12, 1803 he m. Lucy Kirby; they had Anna, b. 1807; Olive, b. 1808; Mary, b. 1812; Sarah, b. 1819; and Martha, b. 1826. It is said that Obed was the only one of the sons of Elihu Stow who professed religion.

(6) NAOMI, b. Mar. 31, 1769; d. June 1, 1836; m. Bela Hubbard, had 3 or 4 children, one of whom was Wm. B. Hubbard, of Columbus, O.

(7) EUNICE, b. April 19, 1771; never married.

(8) SILAS, b. Dec. 21, 1773; d. Jan. 19, 1827; m. Mary Ruggles, July 26, 1801; they had three sons, Alexander W., who d. at Milwaukee, Sept. 14, 1854, having been Chief Justice of Wisconsin; Marcellus K., of Fond du lac, Wis., and Horatio J., of Buffalo. Silas was considered the most brilliant of all the sons. He was the agent of Mr. Low for lands in Lowville and the Black River tract, where he became a large land owner in 1798; was judge of Oneida Co., 1808; member of the 12th Congress, 1811 to 1813, and voted against the declaration of war against Great Britain; held the offices of sheriff and first judge of Lewis County and other positions. Although educated to the law, he never practiced at the bar, but was regarded as a sound and judicious lawyer and a man of great native talent.

to his wife during the months of May and June 1798,* we see him prospecting for his new home in the wilderness, and in the one letter to him from his wife, which has been preserved, we catch a glimpse of the old home at Middlefield. So interesting are these old letters that, at some risk of extending this part of our history beyond its due proportions, it has been thought worth while to quote at length some passages which illustrate the personal characters, mode of life, and family prospects of our ancestors at that day. On May 28 Mr. Kelley writes to his wife from Leyden, Black River:

"While I consider that I am writing to a part of myself, separated by the local distance of about 250 miles, yet united by every tie of affection, friendship, religion and interest and bound by the five-fold cord of paternal tenderness and duty, I want to communicate to you every thought, inform you of every circumstance that hath happened and consult you on every occasion."

The journey from Middlefield had been made on horseback, much of it by new and almost impassable bridle paths through a rough and uninhabited country. He speaks of the fatigue of the long ride, mentions visiting several friends on the way, among them his brother-in-law, Mr. Rice, then proceeds to give an account of his arrival in and first impressions of the new country:

"Wednesday towards night arrived at No. 11, where we found Bro. Silas, who had nearly completed a log house about 19 feet wide by 24 long. . . . Thursday . . . in the forenoon we went round to explore the wood and settlers. Afternoon . . . Silas went with me to view the mill lot, which I found about equal to any of the lots I went on. The mill place answers every description which was given of it and the lands in general appear exceedingly good, fertile and feasible, the herbage

*There are four of these letters preserved. Those dated Leyden, May 28th, 1798 and June 27, 1798, are in Mrs. Bates' collection, now in the possession of Mary S. Bates, while that dated May 30, 1798 and that written by Jemima Kelley, dated Middletown, May 24, 1798, belong to the compiler.

very rich. No. 11, which is proposed by Bro. Silas to be named Lowville, in honor of Mr. Low, appeared to be an exceedingly good township and draws the attention of most of those who come this way. There are nearly twenty different settlements already begun and a good number more are expected to go on soon. They have 15 yoke of good working cattle now there and beef will be plenty in the fall. The inhabitants answer the description which Silas gave, industrious and active. . . . But O, my dear, how much I want to see and advise with you in a movement so important! I reflect, compare, try to weigh every circumstance. I have tried to pray for direction, and tremble lest I should step wrong, and have not yet decided. . . . Monday, Bro. Silas questioned me what conclusion I had made on examining the country, on which I informed him that my mind still remained unsettled and I considered it unsafe to act (according to our general maxim when in a dilemma); that several things stood in contrast in my mind, and although it was a much settled point to remove, the question remained whether now was the best time. . . . On the whole he considered the prospects more promising since he came on than he had done before, and it prevailed with him as best for us to remove and come on next winter. After some conversation he proposed that, as my mind seemed unsettled and that by staying some time longer I might be fully determined on a matter so important, that if I would stay and assist in building the mill, we would consider it in joint interest, and if afterward I chose to take the whole and move on, to take it at the bills, if not we would sell it for our mutual profit.

The proposal meets my mind so far that I think it best to stay. In the meantime you will have opportunity to find out the feelings of those whom we expected might be disposed to purchase our interest [in Middlefield] and what other things may relate to our concerns and give me information. . . . But what! I have been talking a great while. I want to hear you speak. Do tell me how you do, how you feel, how is your health, how, my dear, do you bear the labour and fatigue of the family? I would I could take a share with you in the domestic concerns. How does our little son do, how do you do, Datus? and how do you do, Alfred? and Irad, how do you do? Reynolds and the little Thomas Moore, are you well? How much I want to see them all. Tell them I remember them in these lonesome woods. Charge them from me to be kind, obedient, obliging and loving. How is it with your feelings about removing? How is it with the church? A thousand things I want to have you tell me. I want to know every thought of your mind, every feeling of your heart. . . . ”

On May 24th, the wife in Middlefield had written a letter which must have crossed the one we have just been reading. It is an interesting companion piece to the message of the husband from the frontier. She addresses him as "Dear Sir" and subscribes herself "with respect your loving wife", but beneath the rather cold formality which was the manner of the times we read in her words the devoted wife and mother:

"I get along with the concerns of the family in your absence as well as I expected. On the day you left home I had the most lonesome feeling I ever knew. Though I used all my efforts to suppress them, the tears fell in abundance from both mother and child. I told our sons that this sad parting was for their sakes, that we might in future all live together and be more happy than we otherwise could, for if we stayed here they must be put away from home to live. They appeared to be very grateful. I kept them from school that forenoon and they soon began to ask so many questions that it was difficult to mourn much. Mrs. Pratt visited me in the afternoon. At night after getting the children to bed I had a happy time to commit myself and all my concerns to Him who is able to protect, and to implore His blessing and direction, in particular for him who is the partner of my life, all of which I found great freedom in doing, and then betook myself to rest. My sleep was sweet. I woke at daybreak with these words, 'And His banners over me was love'. Thus joyfully I spent several days until I was interrupted with company. (Solitude is the greatest blessing I can enjoy when deprived of my best friend.) . . . I think it we could put our interest together and in such a way as we might have our family together, it would not be very hard parting with other friends. I hope you will take into consideration every circumstance and then act according to your best judgment. I hope you will be directed to do that which is for the best. . . . Our sons all remember their love to their Papa. Thomas Moore is about teething and is very tensome."

Then follow some comments on the conduct of certain church members and an account of a flood in the Connecticut river which carried away a lot of logs in which Mr. Kelley seems to have been interested jointly with one Jones. Jones, from motives of parsimony, it would seem, refused to furnish the men engaged in recovering the logs with liquor. The account ends

with this outburst of indignation—curious in these days of total abstinence agitation, coming, as it does, from a most devout church member:

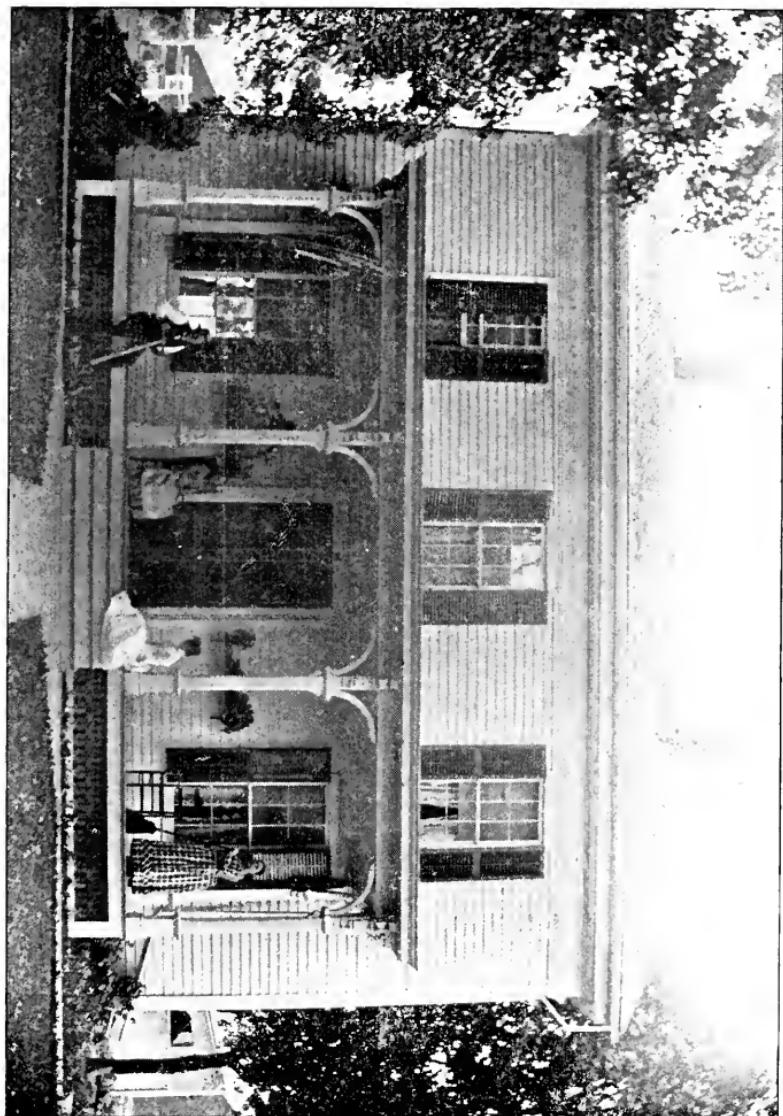
"Mr. Kelley, I think if you mean to support a good and honorable character, it is high time to be done with Mr. Jones."

And she closes : "This is wrote when rocking the cradle."

Under date of May 30, 1798, Daniel Kelley again writes to his wife from Leyden, N. Y., that he and Silas Stow are about to set out for No. 11 and to take a carpenter with them and begin building the mill.

June 27, he writes from No. 11:

"We arrived at No. 11 on Friday, the first day of June, with our carpenter and we raised the frame of the saw mill on the 21st. Had about 30 helpers without going out of the place to invite any. . . . We succeed very well in our building and almost all things have gone on to our wishes. One small misfortune happened in our cow's straying away for about a fortnight, but we have her now, and she adds greatly to our comfort. We have good provisions and live very agreeably for such a situation. We have had one-half of veal and two different quarters of venison; three deer have been killed at the lick within one mile from this. Our log house is tolerably comfortable. At one end is a large square rock which serves for a chimney back, a good stove oven, water handy and good. I have laboured every day with the workmen on the mill, have wonderfully enjoyed my health and have had strength equal to my day. The mosquitoes and gnats have been very troublesome. . . . We have about one acre cleared round our house. There are, we reckon, about 70 acres cleared in this town already and the settlement progresses. There is a prospect of a considerable number of families coming on next winter. I informed you how I spent the two first Sabbaths. The third I found myself at this place, where, although the people did not make a practice of working, yet no attention was paid to meeting, and scarcely one who had ever made any profession of Religion. I made some proposals about attending meeting on the Sabbath, which appeared to take with them. Accordingly the next Sabbath about 20 persons, chiefly men, met together at Mr. Rogers (who is our nearest neighbor) but they wholly depend on me to perform all, except the singing. We have but one meeting on a Sabbath. I improved the first time from a



HOMESTEAD OF JUDGE DANIEL KELLEY, AT LOWVILLE, N. Y., BUILT ABOUT 1800.

passage in Hebrews, enforcing the exhortation not to forsake the assembling of yourselves together, etc., had tolerable freedom in my mind and found a good attention among the people. The next Sabbath I improved from those words in Tim. 'Godliness is profitable to all things having the promise of the life that now is and that which is to come.' The last Sabbath from Rom. 12 and 1. On each day have enjoyed a comfortable mind. Of how much consequence is it for Christians not to be ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. I do not think, should we remove here, there is any need of being idle in the vineyard. . . . I wrote you the conditions of my staying. I think them very favorable to my examining and being further satisfied relative to the country. . . . There undoubtedly will be considerable wheat and corn to be ground here the next year, and as there is no grist mill within about 15 miles, it will be very necessary to have one built next year. . . . I think without much doubt we might advance our interest by removing here could we sell to any tolerable advantage, but we must count the cost to endure a great deal of fatigue, inconvenience and trouble both in moving and for two or three years afterwards. I fear such hardships will be too much for your health or constitution. Could we support the burden of about three years, I believe the yoke would be growing easy. . . . I am persuaded, should we remove, that no articles of wooden furniture will pay the transportation except such as will be necessary to pack our goods in. . . . Do let me know how you bear the labor and care of the family and business. What success with the hay? You cannot write me too much. Bear my respects to friends and neighbors, especially to Christian connections and receive this as a testimony of the sincere affection and union of your other self."

The land upon which the log house and saw mill were erected had been selected by Mr. Kelley in the autumn of 1797 and on April 12, 1798 the first deed to an actual settler had been issued to him for lot 37, of 250 acres for the consideration of \$650.00. The discussion in the letters above quoted as to removing refers, therefore, to the actual change of habitation of the family, and not to the advisability of purchasing land in the new settlement.

On the same day, by deed from Nicholas Low, Silas Stow became the owner of 4,168 acres for a consideration of \$8,000. This tract is still known as "Stow's Square".

In the fall of 1798 the momentous question of removal was decided and in December the family left Middletown, for generations the home of the Stows, and by slow stages on sleds made their way to the last clearing in Turin. The creeks were not bridged and the difficulties of moving thus must have been considerable. During the latter part of their journey the snow was very deep and there was no track except that made by the Indians on snow shoes. They took up their domicile at Lowville in the log cabin "built against a huge boulder", to which reference has been made. It was the second house in that region and stood directly opposite the bridge as now built. Among her preparations for this removal Jemima Kelley procured medical works and a quantity of medicines, preparing herself for usefulness in the new country. Soon she was called to every bedside far and near and in time came to be looked up to and venerated by all in that region for her wisdom and goodness. It is related by one of her granddaughters who many years later attended school in Lowville, that "Grandmother Kelley's" sayings were quoted as proverbs by the older inhabitants.

The next year after the removal a grist mill was built by Mr. Kelley with the aid of the settlers summoned from all the country around. The mill stones were dressed from a boulder of gneiss rock in Watertown. It is noted by Mr. Stow that this mill on the 24th of October (1799), about a month after its completion, "ground two bushels of wheat well in seventeen minutes!"

Mr. Kelley's mills, the erection of an inn by Jonathan Rogers and a store by Fortunatus Eager, determined the location of Lowville village.

The first town meeting in Lowville was ordered to be held at the house of Silas Stow, at which among others the following town officers were chosen: "Daniel Kelley, supervisor,

and Adam Wilcox, Benj. Hillman, Jonathan Rogers, Daniel Kelley, Asa Newton and John Bush, a committee to select convenient places for burial."

In the lists of town officers we find the following:

"Supervisors, 1800-4, Daniel Kelley; 1805, Silas Stow; . . . 1808, D. Kelley. . . . Clerks, . . . 1808, D. Kelley."

Lewis County was set off from Oneida County by act of the legislature March 28, 1805. Mr. Kelley was appointed the first judge of Lewis County, and the first session of the Court of Common Pleas was held at the inn of Chillers Doty in Martinsburgh, Dec 8, 1805—"present Daniel Kelley and Asa Brayton, assistant justice."

This court adopted the county seal, proceeded to draft a system of rules and established the jail limits of the county.

In 1805 Mr. Kelley was County Treasurer, which office he again held in 1809.

He held other public offices at different times, as, for instance, commissioner for building court-house and jail, county clerkship, etc. As to the clerkship a chronicler of the time makes the following note:

"There will be a contest for the clerkship, as Mr. Martin, Mr. Stow and Mr. Kelley, brother-in-law of Mr. Stow, are all candidates. Mr. Stow has declared publicly that he will have it in spite of all opposition, but the people are most in favor of Mr. Kelley."*

The population of Lowville in 1800 was three hundred. In 1814 it had increased to 1604.

In 1813 Daniel Kelley is mentioned as on a bond for the

*This quotation as well as most of the facts concerning Mr. Kelley's public life at Lowville are taken from "A History of Lewis County in the State of New York," by Franklin B. Hough, pub. Munson and Rowland, Albany, 1860.

deposit of muskets and ammunition at Turin, Leyden and Lowville during the winter (for the war of 1812).

The first public provisions for schools was made in March, 1813, under the general school act then newly passed. Daniel Kelley was one of the first school inspectors.

Jan. 9, 1807, Silas Stow gave a site for Lowville Academy. A building was erected at a cost of \$2,000, which was subscribed in shares of \$25, and the five persons highest in the list were to form the building committee. The first shareholders were N. Low, 10 shares; S. Stow, 6; Jonathan Rogers and D. Kelley each 4. A charter for the academy was granted March 21, 1808. Daniel Kelley and Silas Stow were among the incorporators named in the charter and Mr. Kelley was one of the trustees. The academy was opened in 1807, before the charter was received.

Hough says:

"Judge Kelley was an occasional exhorter of the Free Will Baptist sect, and held stated meetings in the absence of regular preaching. His meetings were held as early as 1798, and frequently at Stow's Square. He was accustomed to take a text and conduct the service methodically. Judge Stow was an Episcopalian and is said to have sometimes read the service to his neighbors upon the Sabbath."

"About 1801 two ministers attended Mr. Kelley's meeting and requested the privilege of explaining the creed of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This led to the organization of a church, and about 1805 the first house was erected in this town expressly for public worship."*

Not long after the erection of the grist mill, and on the rising ground south of the creek and village, Daniel Kelley built a good frame dwelling, "which", says Mrs. Bates,† "I used to visit and look at with most curious emotions of interest, when I

*Hough's Hist. Lewis County.

†See sketch of Daniel Kelley by Mrs. Jas. L. Bates; mss. in possession of her daughter, Mary S. Bates.

was there going to school, living with my other grandparents", (about 1828). This homestead is still standing. It is now (1897) owned by James T. Campbell, who, a few years ago, built the porch across the front. Otherwise it is shown in our illustration entitled "Homestead of Judge Daniel Kelley, at Lowville, N. Y., built about 1800," as it was originally built.* In Lowville the affairs of the family prospered, and partly by industry and thrift, partly by the natural increase in real estate values, Judge Kelley's circumstances came to be what would in those days be called comparatively easy. The sons were given an education. As early as 1804, Alfred was sent to Fairfield Academy and we have a letter of his written quite after the manner of modern sons. It bears date August 26, 1804, expresses to his parents his thanks "for their good advice, and will try to follow it," conveys the information that he is "now studying geography, arithmetic and grammar" and announces that he has "got almost out of money and should be glad if some could be sent in a letter."

In 1810 began the period of migration of the sons of Daniel and Jemima Kelley from Lowville to the "far west". Joshua Stow, the brother of Mrs. Kelley, was, as we have seen, one of the original proprietors of the Connecticut Western Reserve and a member of the surveying party of Gen. Moses Cleaveland, which had founded the city of that name on the shores of Lake Erie in 1796. In some of the family correspondence we detect the dissatisfaction of the parents, with the influence of Mr. Stow's liberal religious opinions upon his nephews; and the same strong personality seems to have been chiefly instrumental in determining their choice of a future home. It is not a matter of surprise

*Mr. Campbell is now making further alterations to this venerable homestead, so that those who visit Lowville in future may not recognize the place from our illustration.

that the prominent connection of their uncle with the purchase of a vast territory in the far west should engage the young men's interest in the strongest manner. Datus caught the western fever first, and in 1810 made the journey on foot to Cleveland, Ohio, or "New Connecticut," as the Western Reserve was then popularly called. He returned to Lowville that year, however, without having decided upon a location. In 1810 Alfred removed to Cleveland. In 1811 he was followed by Datus; in 1812 by Irad and early in 1814 by Reynolds. That this separation was a painful one is evidenced by the letters which passed between parents and sons during those four years. Much of this most interesting correspondence has been preserved. There is something very pathetic in the situation of the father and mother who had themselves only just passed through the toils and hardships of pioneer life for the sake of their children, and were now called upon to part with the ones for whom they had patiently borne it all.

As early as 1811, however, there was evidently a plan in formation to reunite the family on the far Western Reserve. In a letter to Alfred dated March 8, 1811, his mother says:

"It is a more severe trial to part with children and to hear of their being sick and not be able to be with them, than one can imagine. I do think it will add much to my happiness to be near my children. I feel some degree of attachment already to the place which is in contemplation for us."

And again, May 9, 1812:

"I have arrived at the period of having my family separated (and a doleful time it is). . . . I begin with the infant and trace every stage of his life up to man's estate, and then think he is gone and I am not even to see him perhaps but a few times more, if ever. I sometimes almost envy the days that are past, when all my children were with me, yet then I had my cares, but they did not partake so much of the gloomy. If I should give up all hope of ever living nearer my children than I now do to some of them, I think I should be very unhappy."

The letters from Cleveland are full of interest, but we must content ourselves with one or two random extracts. Under date August 4, 1812, Alfred writes a budget of war news, but assures his parents that:—

“We remain perfectly quiet here and apprehend no danger either from British or Indians.”

“Datus was here a short time ago with his wife and boy, whom he calls ‘Addison.’ They came down in my sail boat, staid here two nights and returned to Rocky River by the same conveyance. We had very pleasant voyages, except Datus and Sally were a little seasick returning. You cannot conceive anything more pleasant than a trip now and then to Rocky River in my frigate (which is an excellent sailor).”

The parents appear to have given to each of their sons a thousand dollars with which to seek their fortunes in the west. Thus, Feb. 11, 1814, Daniel Kelley writes to Alfred:

“By obtaining the money from Middletown we have paid up to Ira the balance of his \$1000, and have made up to Reynolds \$860, leaving \$140 due. They go into trade in company for the present, etc.”

During the spring and summer of 1814 the furniture, stock and lands at Lowville were gradually disposed of, preparatory to the removal of Judge Kelley and his wife to Ohio and the long cherished reunion of the family there. April 15, 1814, Jemima Kelley writes to Alfred giving a ground plan of the house to be erected for them in Cleveland, and specifying very particularly its dimensions and design.*

July 24, 1814, Daniel writes to Alfred:

“We expect to have our goods forwarded by land from here to Buffalow and calculate to have them carried from there by water, if consistent. We leave it with you.”

*This house was constructed by Alfred in 1815-18, but Jemima Kelley died before its completion and it became the Cleveland homestead of Alfred with whom his father, Daniel, afterward went to live. This house is shown in the illustration entitled “Old Homestead of Alfred Kelley, in Cleveland, O., built 1815-18.”

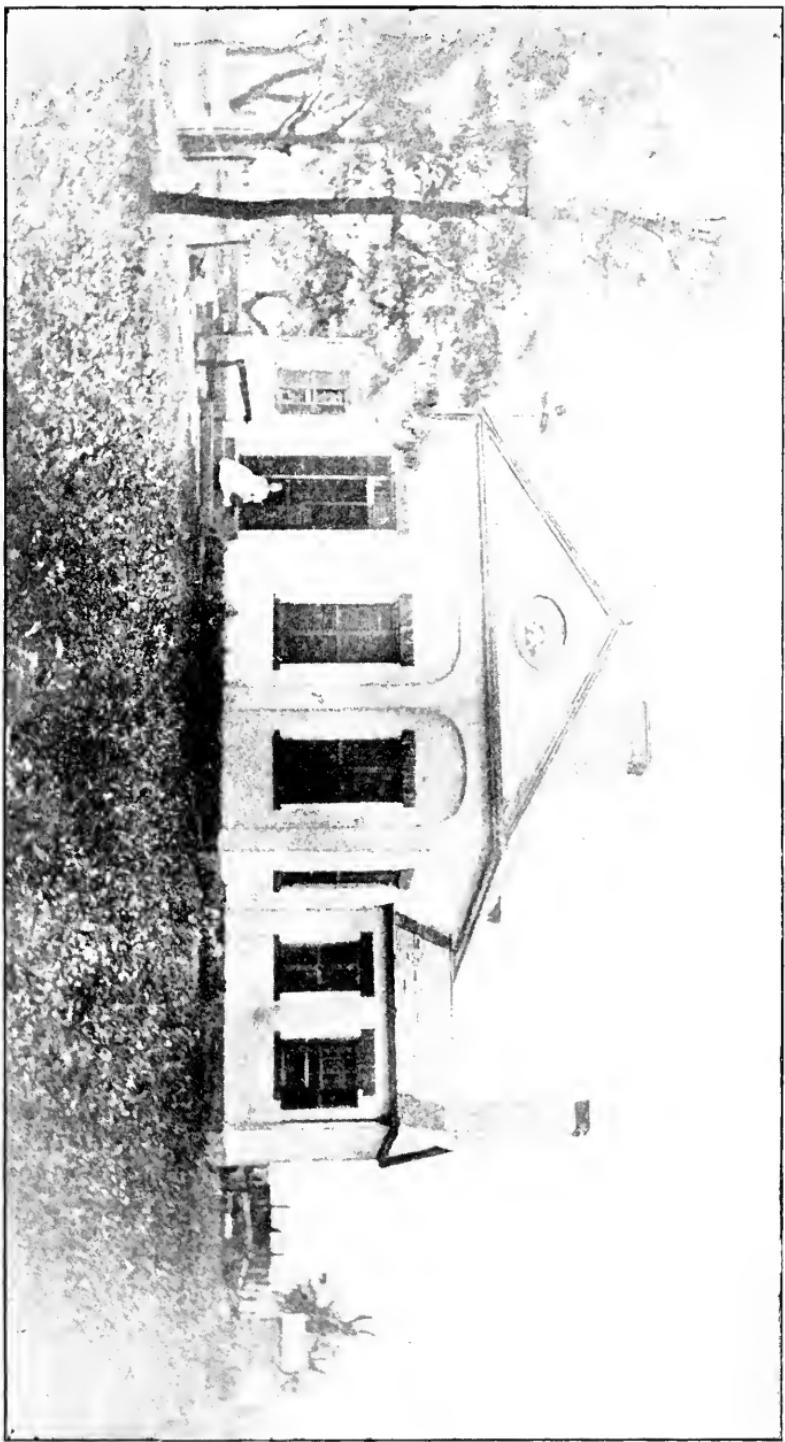
"I understand Mr. Dean [Datus' father-in-law] is making his arrangements to go about the time of our going."

It was the middle of September before they finally bade goodbye to Lowville and started in wagons for their new home. Irad, who was on his way home from New York, where he had been to purchase goods, accompanied them upon a part of their journey. Sept. 27, 1814, Jemima Kelley writes from Buffalo to her son, Thomas, who was left in the east at school:

"We arrived here yesterday after a rainy, muddy and fatiguing journey. . . . There is a vessel here and if the wind will permit, will sail for Cleveland tomorrow."

October 19, Daniel writes to Thomas:—

"You undoubtedly have received information of our arrival at Buffalo, we were obliged to stay in that uncomfortable place on account of head winds until Tuesday afternoon, the 4th inst., when we all embarked on board of a schooner and set off, with a gentle breeze, for Cleaveland. We sailed with a fair but smart breeze that night and the next day, about sun-down, we were a little above Erie; it then grew a little foggy, and very soon the wind chopt round and blew violently from the N. W. We had to stand off and in all the night were very much tost about with the wind and sea. Were very sick (except Irad). In the morning we found ourselves a little below Erie. We made out to get in to Erie about 9 o'clock A. M. We were very glad to get our feet once more on the land. We then hired a waggon and set out on Friday morning for this place, where we arrived on Tuesday. We found our journey by land tolerably pleasant, were much pleased with the country as we approached Cleaveland, and the place is quite as pleasant as we expected. We expect to begin keeping house within two or three weeks. The brick house will not be built until the next season, owing to the failure of the masons. Your mother has her health pretty well for her. She is now out to Datus'. I went out with her last Friday, and returned to go home with Clarissa Strong. I returned from the town of Stow yesterday. I found the country back much as I expected from information. I go out to Datus' to-day, where we expect to make something of a visit before we go to keeping house. Your mother is much pleased with Datus' situation and prospects of living. . . . Alfred purchased



HOMESTEAD OF ALFRED KELLEY, CLEVELAND, O., BUILT 1815-18.

the frame of a house standing near where we expect to build,* which he is now finishing for us to live in, until ours can be built. It will be very comfortable for the present."

Dec. 29, he writes again:

"We have been keeping house by ourselves about 12 days, are pretty comfortable as to house room, etc. . . . Irad returned from Buffalo yesterday with some goods. . . . Their store and house is nearly finished. They move into it this week."

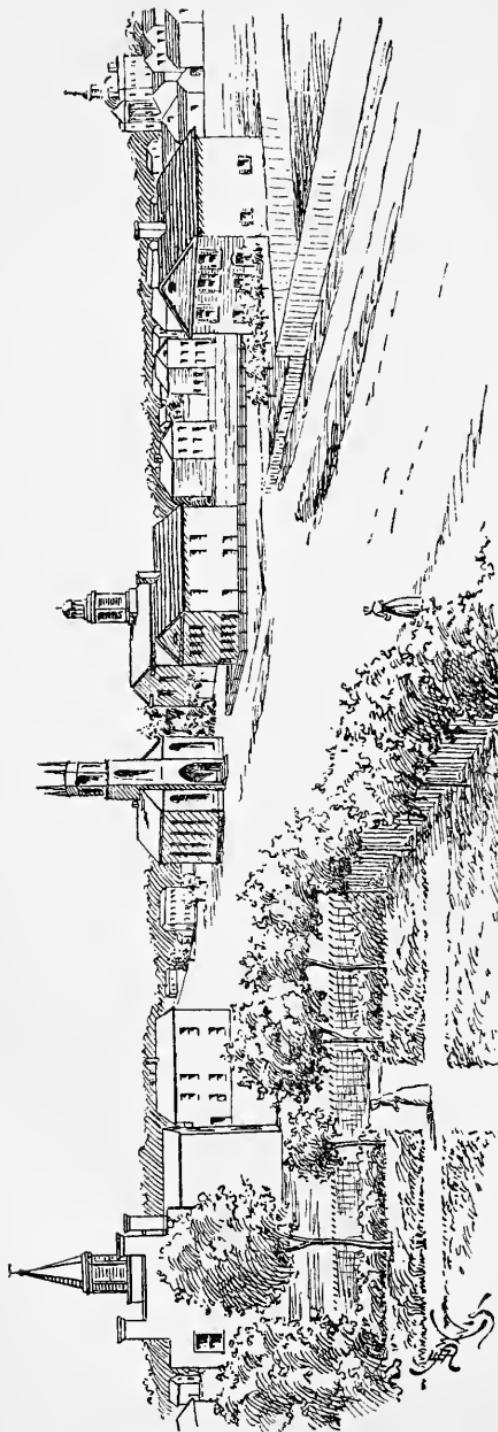
And on Jan. 25, 1815, the mother, still anxious to have her family together, once more writes to Thomas:

"I almost feel as if I wanted to turn the wheels of time faster, to hasten the period of your arrival. I have seen my five children together, which was a great satisfaction, but the want of the other one has rendered it very incomplete."

In June 1815 Thomas reached Cleveland, and thus the father and mother had once more the satisfaction of seeing their family all together. But their joy was to be short lived. About the first of September, 1815, Jemima Kelley was taken with a fever and soon became delirious, in which state she remained until her death, which occurred Sept. 14th. Four days before the mother passed away, her son Daniel died. His funeral was held across the street at Capt. Burtis' (light-house) in order that his mother should not know. It, as well as the simple service at the burial of his wife, was conducted by Daniel Kelley, with the tears of a double grief streaming down his cheeks.

Although a farmer's daughter and lacking in the advantages of an early education, Jemima Kelley became, by study and reading, in later years, familiar with history and belles lettres to a remarkable degree. She came of a vigorous stock. Her character seems to have been strong and her virtue, intelligence,

*The house which they expected to build was, as we have seen, not completed until 1818.



CLEVELAND IN 1833.—Corner of Bank and St. Clair Streets, Looking East.

practical good sense and boundless charity made her the most useful of women in a new community.

Mrs. Bates has preserved the following statement, made by Datus Kelley, concerning his mother's character:—

"She was not mirthful, though fond of a joke, smiling at it, though not laughing." [This must have been in her later years, for her relatives in Connecticut reported that she would almost get into convulsive laughter in her early life.] "Not habitually desponding, but full of care and anxiety, and at times giving way to a fit of weeping." [The correspondence shows that she was in ill health for several years before her death, which

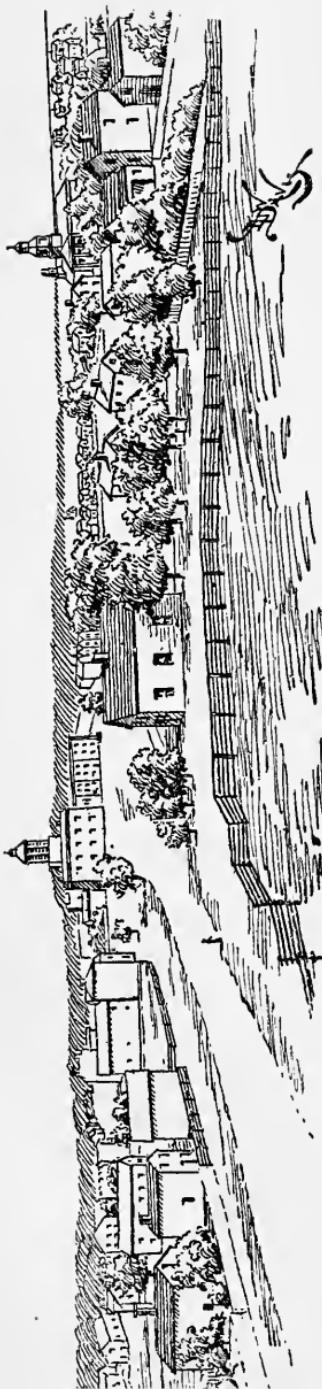
would probably account for this state of mind.] "Grave and mild, slow of thought, but weighing well and carefully whatever was presented to her, and then having an answer ready, as the result of reflection. Daniel Kelley, on the other hand, was quick and could answer or write or make a prayer as well at a moment's notice as after long study. His wife's judgment and counsel were much relied on by him." [The long hesitation which preceded Daniel Kelley's decision to remove his family from Middletown to Lowville shows that he too was disposed to act only after thorough investigation and deliberation.]

Few mothers were ever more venerated and, if it had been her lot to die among the old neighbors at Lowville, who had known her so long, few members of the community would have been more deeply mourned.

After her death her husband and his sons Alfred, Irad and Thomas made their home with Joseph Reynolds until 1817, when Alfred married and his father went to live with him.*

Under the charter incorporating the village of Cleveland, dated Dec. 23, 1814, the first election took place on the first Monday in June, 1815. There were twelve votes cast and Alfred Kelley was unanimously chosen first "President", as the mayor was then called. On March 19, 1816, Alfred Kelley resigned his position and, by appointment, his father, Judge Daniel Kelley, became the second president of the village. At the annual elec-

*In a letter from Mary S. Welles Kelley to her parents, dated Cleveland, Dec. 16, 1817, she says: "We expect Judge Kelley will take up his residence with us in a few days;" and on Dec. 29th of the same year, she writes again: "Judge Kelley has been a member of our family about three weeks. He is a very different man from what I always expected to find him. He possesses very tender feelings—tears often steal down his furrowed cheeks, upon hearing Sally and me sing the 'Meeting of the Waters,' or when speaking of his children. He told me the other day, when they were all assembled, 'that to see his children settled so happily near him seemed to fully recompense him for all the care and anxiety they had ever caused him.' No old gentleman could make less trouble than he does. He seems to be solicitous to purchase everything that he hears me express a wish for—ever endeavoring to contribute all in his power to make me contented and happy."



CLEVELAND IN 1833.—View From Buffalo Road, East of Court House.

tion in June, 1816, Daniel Kelley was elected president by the unanimous vote of the twelve voters and was continued in that office through the years 1817, 1818 and 1819.* He was also post-master of Cleveland, in which office he was succeeded in 1817 by his son Irad.

In 1816, among the incorporators of a company known as the Cleveland Pier Company, "formed for the purpose of erecting a pier at or near the village of Cleveland for the accommodation of vessels navigating Lake Erie," we find the names of Alfred Kelley, Datus Kelley, Daniel Kelley and Irad Kelley.

In her sketch of his life, Mrs. Bates relates many touching incidents of the last days of her grandfather, whom it became at once her duty and delight to wait upon. She gives us a picture of a beautiful old age, crowning a noble life. She says:

"The earliest accounts I have of him are connected with his religious life and character and pursuits, and old age found him still in the ser-

*Whittlesey's Early History of Cleveland.

vice of the Master. . . . I have no memories reaching beyond those connected with this venerated grandfather, and no love, even for my parents, exceeding that which filled my heart for him. I never saw his slight, feeble figure passing, without an emotion of sympathy and tenderness which was almost painful. . . . He was not tall and was rather slightly built. His thin silver hair was combed back and bound by a black ribbon, wound around the braid, which hung in his neck like a queue. His manners were gentle, grave and dignified. . . . He was always called Judge Kelley when I knew him."

About 1830 he revisited Lowville, where this granddaughter was then at school. She says:—

"This visit was a perfect era in my uneventful school life. My other grandparents and aunts did everything to testify respect and kindness to him. I think he enjoyed it, though many sad memories must have mingled with his pleasure. I suppose great changes had occurred in the natural appearances of things, as well as in society. He visited all the old localities. He pointed out to me the old stone or rock which had formed part of the wall of their cabin; it had been broken up and had nearly disappeared. He only remained a few days. One of these was Sunday. I staid to see him partake of the Lord's supper with his Baptist brethren, and well remember my indignation at seeing them take a vote on the matter before they would permit this eminent and well known servant of God to commune with them, he sitting meekly by meanwhile. But they were all 'close communion' and I suppose they only observed their 'rules'. . . . "

"After his return to Cleveland, the intelligence reached us that he had suffered from paralysis, affecting him so much that he could not use his right arm. . . . On our return to Cleveland in the fall of 1830 we were in the same house with him (Uncle Irad's) for two or three months. He was just the same, only growing feebler and more helpless. He took an interest in all that was going on and was uniformly gentle and kind to all. He went out very little, but his friends called to see him and treated him with much respect. His life flowed along serenely and calmly, reading his Bible and listening to others reading, alluding cheerfully to his decaying powers and near approaching end. . . . Bright, sunny days when he felt well enough he would walk out in the yard, leaning on Martha (my aunt's young sister) and me. . . . He would say to the neighbors: 'Am I not blessed to have two such nice staffs?' Everything we did for him called forth such pleasure and gratitude. I

never knew him petulant or complaining. He seemed in a heavenly frame of mind!"

At three o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, August 7, 1831, this good man passed away at the home of his son Irad in Cleveland.

Both Daniel Kelley and his wife are buried in the Erie street cemetery at Cleveland. Their graves were originally in a yard nearer the square, but were later removed to Erie street.

The children of 8. Daniel Kelley⁽³⁾ and Jemima (Stow) Kelley were all, except Daniel, the youngest, born at Middlefield, near Middletown, Conn., and were as follows:

11. DATUS⁽⁴⁾, b. Apr. 24, 1788; d. Jan. 24, 1866.
12. ALFRED⁽⁴⁾, b. Nov. 7, 1789; d. Dec. 2, 1859.
13. IRAD⁽⁴⁾, b. Oct. 24, 1791; d. Jan. 21, 1875.
14. JOSEPH REYNOLDS⁽⁴⁾, b. Mar. 29, 1794; d. Aug. 23, 1823.
15. THOMAS MOORE⁽⁴⁾, b. Mar. 17, 1797; d. June 12, 1878.
16. DANIEL⁽⁴⁾, b. Oct. 21, 1802; d. Sept. 10, 1815.

9. ABIGAIL KELLEY^{(3)*} daughter of 4. Daniel Kelley⁽²⁾ and Abigail (Reynolds) Kelley, was born at Norwich, Conn., in 1764; married Samuel Frothingham of Middletown, Conn., Sept.

*The information concerning Abigail Kelley and her descendants is derived principally from the old family Bible of Samuel Frothingham, in which even the exact hour of the births of their children is carefully noted. Mrs. E. R. Jewett and Mrs. Anderson of Sandusky, Ohio, have also furnished data concerning the later generations. It is to be regretted that the account of this branch of the family is not in all respects complete. This is owing to the fact that the possibility of obtaining even the foregoing information was not known to the compiler until this volume was in press, and it was then too late to enter upon all the correspondence necessary to secure the missing items.

15, 1783; died March 1, 1807; they had ten children. Samuel Frothingham was born March 16, 1759; died July 4, 1847; after the death of his first wife, Abigail, he married Naomi Bolles, of New London, Conn., by whom he had two children.

Children of Samuel Frothingham and Abigail (Kelley) Frothingham:

A. NABBY⁽⁴⁾, born Feb. 16, 1785; died Feb. 22, 1809.

B. SALLY⁽⁴⁾, born Mar. 17, 1786; died Feb. 18, 1796.

C. LYDIA⁽⁴⁾, born Apr. 18, 1788; died Oct. 8, 1863; married May 21, 1805, to Daniel Camp.

Children of Daniel Camp and Lydia (Frothingham) Camp:

(a)	born
died	
(b)	born
died	(twin of last named);
(c)	Angelina ⁽⁵⁾ , born ; died 1832;
married John Wesley Arnold.	

Children of John Wesley Arnold and Angelina Kelley (Camp) Arnold:

(1) Frederick Augustus⁽⁶⁾, born Dec. 13, 1826; married Sabra A. Fuller, Aug. 14, 1848; lives at Oak Park, Ills. Sabra A. (Fuller) Arnold, died Feb. 13, 1892.

Children of Frederick Augustus and Sabra A. (Fuller) Arnold:

(i) A daughter⁽⁷⁾, born Aug. 11, 1849; died Aug. 13, 1849.

(ii) Edwin Camp⁽⁷⁾, born Dec. 19, 1851; married Martha Henrietta———, Nov. —, 1880.

Children of Edwin Camp and Martha Henrietta (—) Arnold:

Florence Winifred⁽⁸⁾, born Dec. 24, 1881.

Gladys Hazel⁽⁸⁾, born Oct. 20, 1883.

Edwina⁽⁸⁾, born Nov. —, 1889; died July —, 1890.

Kenneth⁽⁸⁾, born May 6th, 1892.

(iii) Fred Frothingham⁽⁷⁾, born May 24, 1854; married Mary Edna —, June 14, 1882.

Children of Fred Frothingham and Mary Edna (—) Arnold.

Eloine⁽⁸⁾, born April 21, 1883.

Frederick Claude⁽⁸⁾, born April 28, 1884.

Clarence Buell⁽⁸⁾, born Aug. 5, 1887.

Rupert Earl⁽⁸⁾, born Nov. 8, 1893.

(iv) John⁽⁷⁾, born June 22, 1856; died July —, 1856.

(v) Wilbur Fuller⁽⁷⁾, born Feb. 6, 1858; married Alice Emily Mussey, Feb. 21, 1882.

Children of Wilbur Fuller and Alice Emily (Mussey) Arnold:

Edith Sabra⁽⁸⁾, born April 7, 1883; died Jan. 11, 1891.

Henry Augustus⁽⁸⁾, born April 23, 1885.

Helen Janet⁽⁸⁾, born Jan. 30, 1890.

Harriet Eloise⁽⁸⁾, born May 1, 1895.

(vi) Lydia Ella⁽⁷⁾, born Nov. 16, 1860;

(vii) Elizabeth Eva⁽⁷⁾, born March 1, 1865;
(viii) Gertrude Sabra⁽⁷⁾, born Sept. 12, 1868;
married Walter G. Kraft, March 3, 1892.

Children of Walter G. Kraft and Gertrude
Sabra (Arnold) Kraft:

Vincent Irving⁽⁸⁾, born Jan. 27, 1893.

Edwin Arnold⁽⁸⁾, born Jan. 21, 1896.

(ix) Herbert Augustus⁽⁷⁾, (twin of Gertrude
Sabra,) born Sept. 12, 1868.

(x) Emma Rosena⁽⁷⁾, born April 12, 1871.

(2) Edwin Theodore⁽⁶⁾ [son of John Wesley Arnold
and Angelina Kelley (Camp) Arnold], born 1830; died 1833.

(3) Elizabeth⁽⁶⁾, [daughter of John Wesley Arnold
and Angelina Kelley (Camp) Arnold], born Jan. 25, 1832;
married Walter S. Wilkins, Nov. 2, 1853.

Children of Walter S. and Elizabeth (Arnold)
Wilkins:

(i) Earl DeVere⁽⁷⁾, born July 7, 1856; died Aug.
7, 1875.

(ii) Emma J.⁽⁷⁾, born Nov. 7, 1859; married
Ludwig Gutmann, June 24, 1896.

(d) Abigail F.⁽⁵⁾, [daughter of Daniel Camp and Lydia
(Frothingham) Camp], born Feb. 21, 1809; died July 2, 1864;
married, first, Peter Coan, April 25, 1830; he died Dec. 8, 1836;
she married, second, Joel Rix.

Children of Peter Coan and Abigail F. (Camp) Coan:

(1) Henry⁽⁶⁾, born Oct. 13, 1831; died Sept. 12, 1832.

(2) Jane Elizabeth⁽⁶⁾, born March 26, 1833; died

(3) Emily Louisa⁽⁶⁾, born Oct. 16, 1834; married Oct. 18, 1852, George J. Anderson; lives Sandusky, Ohio.

Children of Joel Rix and Abigail F. (Camp) Rix:

(1) Daniel⁽⁶⁾, born Dec. 3, 1839; died at the Battle of Chapin's Bluff, Sept. 29, 1864.

(2) Edward⁽⁶⁾, born Dec. 3, 1839 (twin of last named); died June 23, 1854.

(3) Frederick⁽⁶⁾, born Feb. 6, 1842; married ; lives in Oregon.

(4) Gertrude⁽⁶⁾, born July 21, 1844; died on the same day.

(5) Charles⁽⁶⁾, born Nov. 13, 1846; died Aug. 6, 1849.

(6) Ella⁽⁶⁾, born Nov. 13, 1846 (twin of last named); died Aug. 23, 1849.

(e) Daniel W.⁽⁵⁾, [son of Daniel Camp and Lydia (Frothingham) Camp], born ; died ; married, first, Laura Newton, she died ; he married, second, Sarah Tobey, Oct. 8, 1857.

Children of Daniel W. Camp and Laura (Newton) Camp:

(1) Francis⁽⁶⁾, born ; died in infancy.

(2) Mary Elizabeth⁽⁶⁾, born ; died

Children of Daniel W. and Sarah (Tobey) Camp:

(1) Daniel W.⁽⁶⁾, born ; married April, 1897.

(2) Sarah Ellen⁽⁶⁾, born

(f) Elizabeth Reynolds⁽⁵⁾, [daughter of Daniel Camp and Lydia (Frothingham) Camp], born Jan. 29, 1815; married Rev. Edward R. Jewett; no children; lives near Sandusky, Ohio.

(g) Louisa⁽⁵⁾, [daughter of Daniel Camp and Lydia (Frothingham) Camp], born ; died

D. SAMUEL⁽⁴⁾, [son of Samuel Frothingham and Abigail (Kelley) Frothingham], born June 21, 1790; died June 3, 1846.

E. POLLY BOARDMAN⁽⁴⁾, born July 28, 1792; died April 27, 1812; married August 11, 1810 to Joseph G. Bacon. They had no children.

F. JULIA⁽⁴⁾, born May 11, 1794; died April 18, 1874; married August 21, 1834 to Jacob Frederick Huber. They had no children.

G. SALLY⁽⁴⁾, born Aug. 16, 1796; died April 10, 1873.

H. EBENEZER⁽⁴⁾, born Feb. 5, 1799; died

I. WILLIAM⁽⁴⁾, born Apr. 4, 1802; died Sept. 24, 1827.

J. HANNAH⁽⁴⁾, born Aug. 12, 1804; died Apr. 10, 1857.

10. JABEZ KELLEY⁽³⁾, son of 4. Daniel Kelley⁽²⁾ and his second wife, married in Norwich, where his wife died about 1814. He afterward removed to Cleveland, where he died "when I was a child", says Mrs. James L. Bates, in her record.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF 8. DANIEL KELLEY⁽³⁾ AND JEMIMA (STOW) KELLEY.

A race of strong men—of *ancestors*—inheriting marked individuality of character. From the Stow side they seem to have received intellectual force, tenacity of purpose and a strong will; from the Kelley side, coolness, a disposition to thorough investigation, and well balanced judgment. These characteristics, possessed in a greater or less degree by all these sons, together with a training, which breathed into them the sturdy traits of New England character, made them landmarks in the communities in which they severally lived.

None of them professed Christianity, but if unswerving rectitude and high moral purpose, tireless public spirit and broad humanity, love of truth and justice, and a broad tolerant charity can be called a religion, then these brothers were the most religious of men.

11. DATUS KELLEY⁽⁴⁾, eldest son of 8. Daniel⁽³⁾ and Jemima (Stow) Kelley, was born at Middlefield, Conn., April 24, 1788 and came to Lowville, N. Y. in the year 1798, when, as before stated, his father removed the family thither. At Lowville, as we have seen, the father made some advantageous investments and by industry and economy accumulated a moderate property. Datus attended school at Middlefield and Low-

ville in his boyhood, but being the eldest son, his services were much required upon the farm and in the mill. He early became proficient in surveying, and throughout his life was a student, not only of books, but of men and things. While, therefore, his early opportunities in school were limited, he nevertheless became a thoroughly educated man, and in his later years few college graduates could surpass him in breadth of reading and general information.

In the spring of 1810* he took his pack upon his back and started on foot for the West, prospecting. His uncle, Joshua Stow, one of the original purchasers of the Connecticut Western Reserve, owned large tracts of land in what was then frequently called "New Connecticut," and, partly through his influence, partly because he was dissatisfied with the rigorous climate of Lowville, Datus determined to find a new home in the far West. He arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first day of July, but his search for a "location" does not appear to have been successful, for he returned to Lowville that summer. His western fever does not seem, however, to have been cured.

In 1811 he again came out to Cleveland, whither his brother Alfred had preceded him. This time he went to Oswego on foot, thence to Lewiston by vessel, from there to Black Rock on foot again, and then once more by vessel to Cleveland, where he arrived in May or early June. In a letter to Alfred dated July 7, 1811, his father says:

"We feel at present somewhat solicitous about Datus. Two points he ought particularly to guard against—one, not to settle in a place which

*Mrs. Huntington, in her sketch, says 1809, but the compiler thinks that this is an error and that Datus' first visit to Ohio was not made until 1810. Mrs. Huntington's sketch also puts the date of Datus' marriage in 1810, whereas it occurred in 1811, indicating that she has all these dates one year too early. The family correspondence also corroborates the compiler's conclusion.

is likely to be unhealthy; the other, respecting a place where there is not a prospect of forming some society; many serious evils may attend each of these."

Datus returned to Lowville in midsummer, and on August 21, 1811, married Sara Dean*, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Weller) Dean of Martinsburgh, New York. Soon afterward they removed to Ohio, having for traveling companions his brother Reynolds, brother-in-law, Chester Dean, and sister-in-law Cynthia Dean. Like many modern bridal couples, they visited Niagara Falls on their wedding journey, which was made by team to Sackett's Harbor, boat to Fort Erie, team to Chippewa and "the schooner Zephyr, 45 tons burthen" from Black Rock to Cleveland, where they arrived about the middle of October.

*The Dean Family is a very old one in England. The name, originally spelled Den or Dene, is derived from the Saxon word *den* or *dene*, a valley or woody place, which word is not yet quite obsolete, being preserved in such proper names as Taunton Dean, Castle Eden Dean, etc. The modern name is spelled Dean or Deane, indifferently. The first person of the name mentioned in the records is Robert de Dene, who was pincerna or butler to Edward the Confessor, and held estates both in Normandy and England. After the Conquest the name appears frequently and in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. there were many distinguished knights of the name, five of whom bore coats of arms.

The first Deans in America were Stephen and Rachel, of Plymouth. Stephen was one of the Pilgrims, having arrived in 1621 in the second vessel, the *Fortune*. John and Walter Deane, who are the progenitors of many of those now bearing the name of Deane or Dean in the United States, came to this country about 1637, settled first at Boston, then at Taunton. They probably came from Chard, near Taunton, England, and are supposed to have belonged to the family of Dene of Denelands, whose coat of arms is given in an article on the Dean family in Vol. III. of the New England Genealogical and Antiq. Register, p. 375.

The first in the direct line of our ancestors, whom I have been able to trace with certainty, is John Deane of Dedham, Mass. It is said in the article above referred to that John was probably the son of Walter, who came over from England in 1637, but this would seem to be mere conjecture. The descent of Sara Dean from John Deane of Dedham is shown as follows:

I. JOHN DEANE, of Dedham, by his wife Sarah had John, b. Apr. 25, 1677; Sarah, b. Dec. 13, 1678; Ebenezer, b. May 17, 1681; Joseph, (our ancestor) b. Mar. 14, 1683; Jeremiah, b. Mar. 24, 1685; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 13, 1689; Abigail, b. June 12, 1694.

Datus and his bride kept house in a new warehouse at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River during the first week or two after their arrival and pending the selection of their farm. They had the choice of lands situated in the heart of the now city of

II. JOSEPH DEAN, of Dedham, b. Mar. 14, 1683 (or, by another chronology, Jan. 1, 1682-3), married May 7, 1707, Mary Faxon, whose genealogy is given below. Joseph was a clothier. He appears to have died in 1722, as administration was granted on his estate March 6, 1722. He left six children, Mary, Thomas, Joseph, Sarah, Elizabeth and *Faxon*.

III. FAXON DEAN, (spelled *Faxson* in Dedham Records, and *Faxton* in Hough's Hist. Lewis Co.) was born at Dedham, Mass., Jan. 27, 1718-19 and at the age of twelve was placed under the guardianship of his brother Thomas. Later he removed to Westfield, Mass. He married Mehetabel Cleveland, who, the records say, was "baptized April 10, 1728." I am aware that family tradition says his wife was "*Mehetabel Doolittle*", but I can find no record evidence of this. Doolittle may have been her middle name, though middle names were not common in those days. Mehetabel Cleveland was the daughter of Samuel Cleveland, b. Chelmsford, Jan. 12, 1685, m. Sarah Boswell, Dec. 10, 1719, d. Canterbury, Oct. 1, 1727. Samuel Cleveland was the son of Samuel Cleveland, b. Woburn, Mass., June 9, 1657, and Persis Hildreth, who was b. Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 8, 1660 and was a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Hildreth from whom is lineally descended the historian, Richard Hildreth. This last named Samuel Cleveland was the son of Moses Cleveland, of Woburn, Mass., 1641, the common ancestor of all the Clevelands of Massachusetts. Here again the ancestry of this branch of our family is the same as that of president Cleveland. Moses Cleveland, probably of Ipswich, England, came to America 1635. Sept. 26, 1648, he married Ann Winn, daughter of Edward and Joanna Winn, of Woburn, Mass. He died Jan. 1, 1701-2. See "*A Genealogy of Benj. Cleveland*," by Horace Gillette Cleveland, pub. 1879.

Faxon Dean was drowned in April, 1807, being carried away in the mill at Martinsburgh, N. Y., during a freshet. (See Hough's Hist. Lewis Co., p. 181.)

He had children as follows: *Samuel*, b. Aug. 4, 1755; *Mehetabel*, b. Sept. 6, 1760; *Sarah*, b. Sept. 9, 1762; *Olive*, b. Jan. 6, 1766.

IV. SAMUEL DEAN, born Aug. 4, 1755; removed from Westfield, Mass. to Martinsburgh, N. Y., and later, in 1814, to Rockport, O., where he died Apr. 2, 1840; married June 17, 1784, Mary Weller, who died at Martinsburgh, May 30, 1812. Had children as follows: (1) *Chester*, b. April 26, 1785; d. . . . ; m. first Lucy Smith, second Abigail Taylor; (2) *Philotta*, b. Oct. 5, 1787; d. Dec. 10, 1869; m. Apollos Moore; (3) *Sara*, b. Apr. 5, 1789; d. Mar. 21, 1864; m. Datus Kelley; (4) *Joseph*, b. Mar. 9, 1791; d. Jan. 9, 1857; m. Sophia Fay; (5) *Samuel*, b. Jan. 13, 1793; d. Dec. 31, 1866; m. Effa Crowl; (6) *Mary*, b. 1795; m. Kirtis Gould; (7) *Jerry*, b. Dec. 25, 1795; m. Phebe Garrison; (8) *Harry*, b. Feb. 6, 1799; m. Calista Luce; (9) *Cynthia*, b. Feb. 9, 1801; d. Aug. 12, 1866; m. Henry

Cleveland and lands ten miles further west on the lake shore, and took the latter. The old farm, for which Datus Kelley paid \$3.18 per acre, lies about a mile west of Rocky River and originally extended from the shores of Lake Erie to the "North Ridge" road, so-called. The southerly portion of this farm Mr. Kelley sold in 1832 to his brothers-in-law, Chester and Joseph Dean, in whose descendants the title to most of it still remains. The northerly part, consisting of about two hundred acres on the lake, is now (1897) the property of Hon. Clifton B. Beach. On this farm a log house was first built, which was afterward superseded by a more commodious homestead, on the lake shore, just east of the present residence of Mr. Beach. In the old log house and in the new homestead were born all the children of Datus and Sara Kelley.

Until the declaration of war in 1812, Mr. Kelley had for neighbors a number of friendly Indians, who used to come down to the lake to hunt in summer, occupying some half dozen rude

Peck; (10) Aaron Weller, b. Oct. 1, 1803; m. first, Esther Ann Weeks; second, Achsah Whitwood. Nearly all the children of Samuel Dean had very numerous families.

V. SARA DEAN, born at Westfield, Mass., April 5, 1789; married Datus Kelley.

FAXON FAMILY.

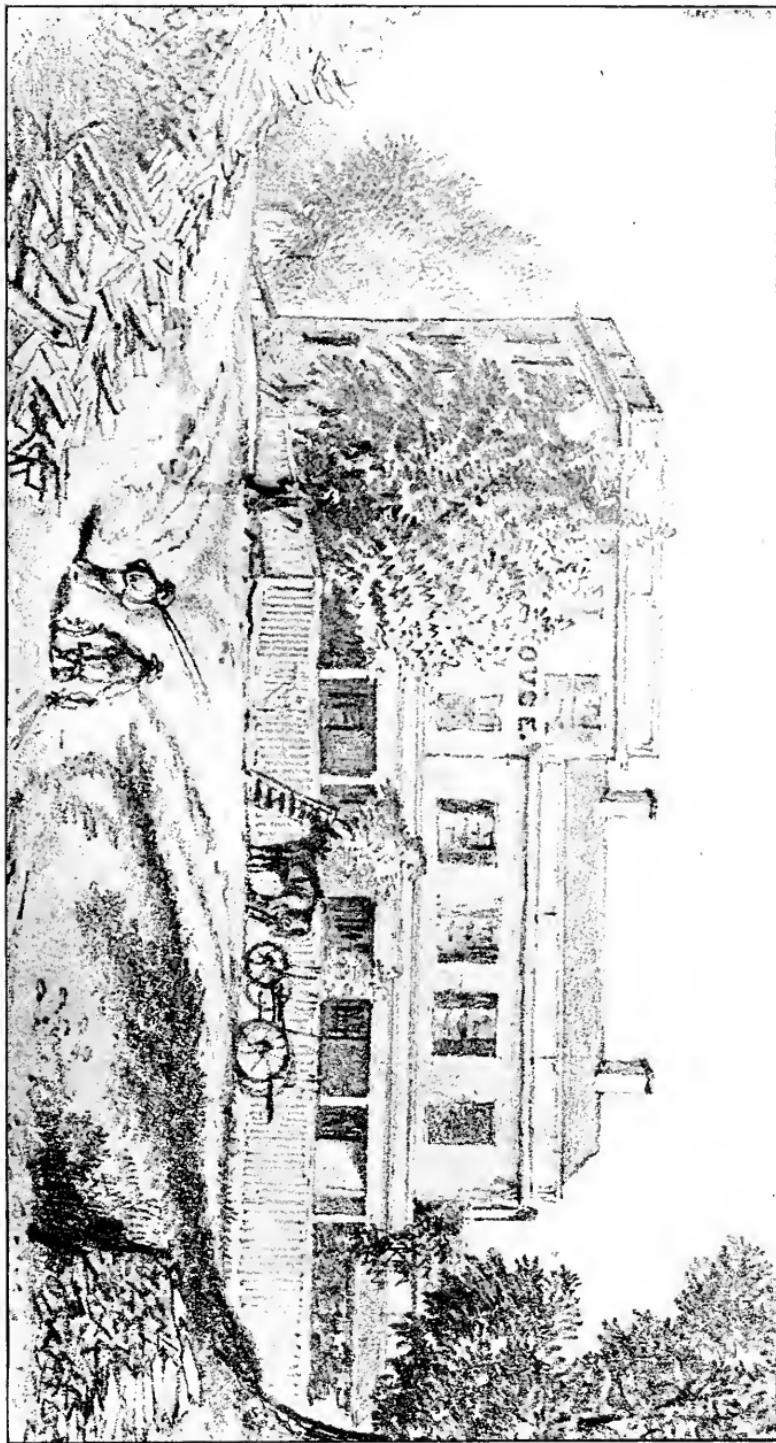
I. THOMAS FAXON, b. England about 1601, came to America before 1647 with wife Joanne and three children, Joanne, Thomas and *Richard*. The records of Braintree, Mass., where he lived, contain full materials for his biography. He died Nov. 23, 1680.

II. RICHARD FAXON, b. England about 1630, lived at Braintree, Mass. Had thirteen children: Elizabeth, Mary, Mary, Sarah, Josiah, *Thomas*, Lydia, Hannah, Ebenezer, Richard, John, Joseph and Abigail, all born in Braintree. He died Dec. 20, 1674.

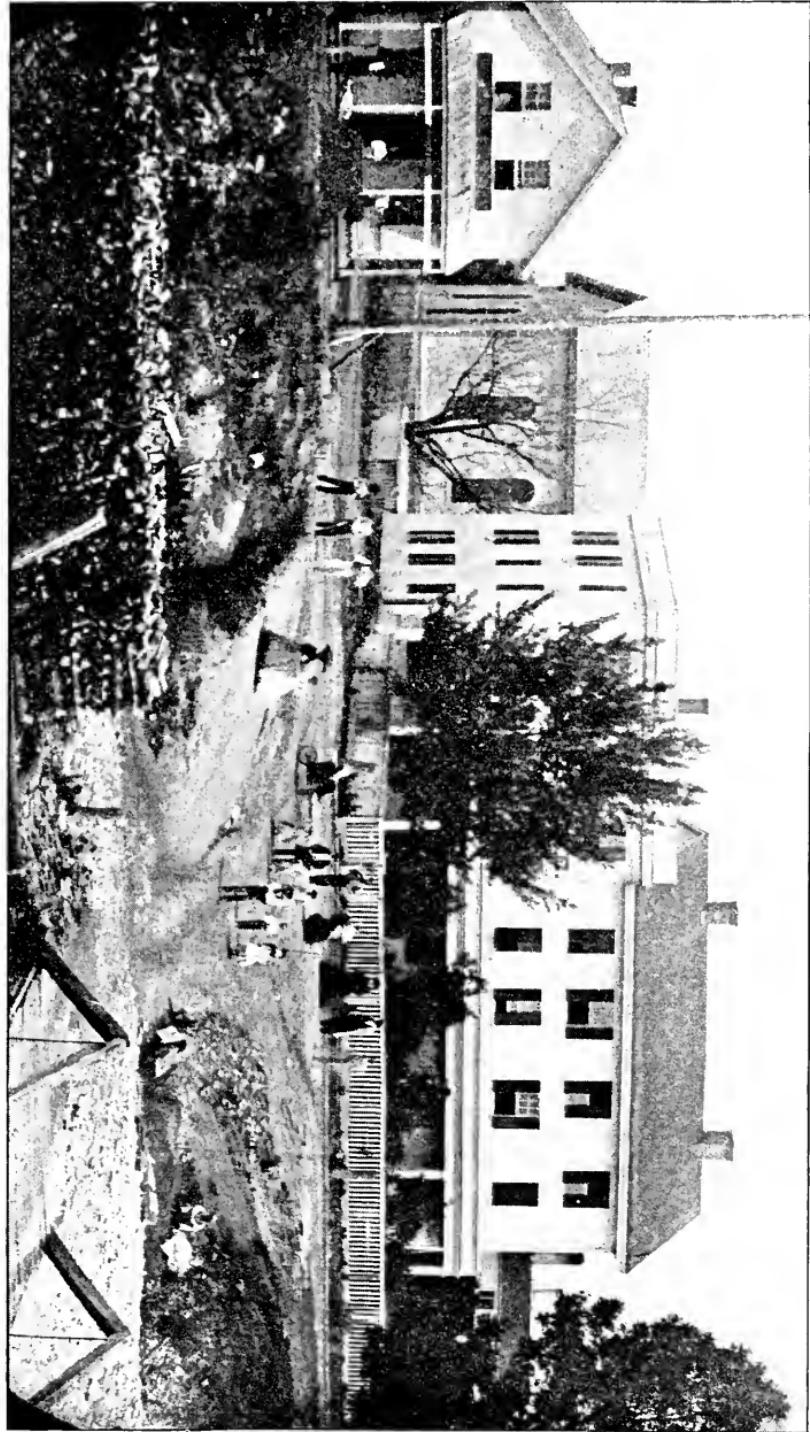
III. THOMAS FAXON, b. at Braintree, Mass., Aug. 2, 1662, married Mary Blanchard, daughter of Nathaniel and Susanna (Bates) Blanchard, of Weymouth, who was born Dec. 1, 1662. He died in 1690, leaving two children, Richard and *Mary*.

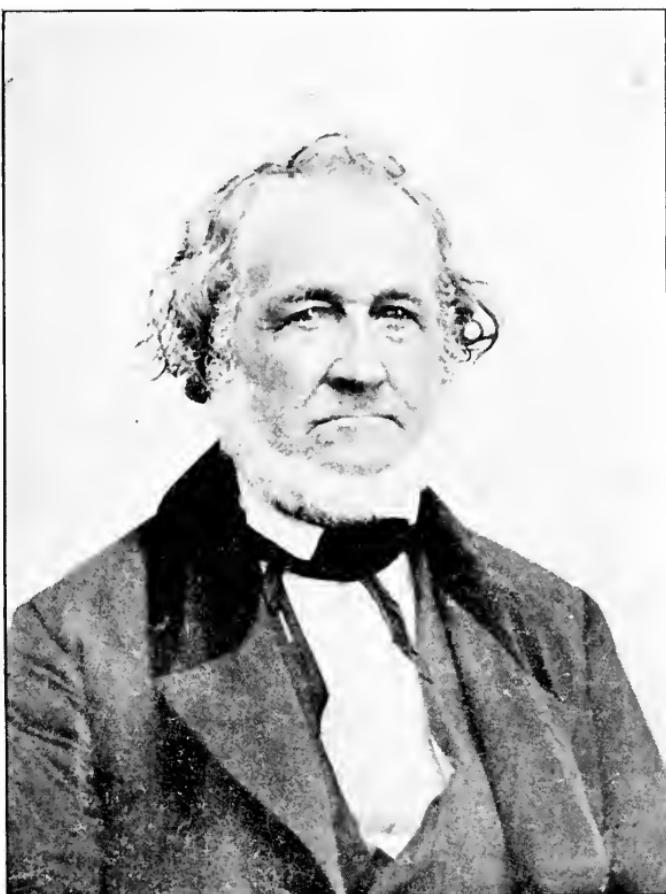
IV. MARY FAXON, b. Braintree, Mass., 1689, married Joseph Dean, as above shown.

HOMESTEAD OF DATUS KELLEY ON KELLEY'S ISLAND, WITH LATER THREE STORY ADDITION FOR HOTEL.



THE ISLAND HOUSE, STORE AND TOWN HALL, AT KELLEY'S ISLAND IN 1865





DATUS KELLEY.



huts, half a mile west of his house. The roads were so bad that most of the traveling to and from Cleveland was done in canoes and small boats. The mails were carried on horseback from Cleveland to Detroit twice a week.

When the news of Hull's surrender at Detroit came, there was great excitement. It was reported that the Indians were coming to destroy everything and kill everybody, and the settlers, even many of those living in Cleveland and Newburg, hastily sought places of safety. Mr. Kelley refused to move and in vain counselled his neighbors to remain in their homes. He owns that he pulled in his latch string and put a nail over the latch one night, but this was the only fastening he ever had for an outside door; and that solitary night was the only one, when friend or foe could not walk into his house unbidden, during the thirty-five years of his residence in Rockport.

In 1813 Mr. Kelley was drafted into the army, but his brother-in-law, Chester Dean, went in his stead.

The next twenty years were busily occupied in clearing up land, setting out fruit trees, superintending schools, in laying out roads and making surveys in various parts of the Western Reserve, and in all those various forms of activity, which fall to the lot of pioneers.

In 1833, Datus, in company with his brother Irad, visited Cunningham's (now Kelley's) Island,* on the solicitation of

*The Island took its original name from a French trader named Cunningham, who is said to have settled there about the year 1808, for the purpose of barter with the Indians. In 1812 he became involved in an affray with some Indians on the Island and was badly wounded. He escaped to the "Peninsula" in a small boat, where he died soon afterward from his injuries. Other squatters came during and after Cunningham's brief occupation. Among these are mentioned two Frenchmen, Poschile and Bobo, who were driven off by the Indians in 1812, Killam and his family and Capt. Coit from 1818 to 1820, Barnum and Grummet who in 1825 or 1826 quarreled, the latter being shot and killed by the former.

John W. Allen, the agent of its then owners, with a view to the purchase of the Island, which was at that time covered with valuable forests of cedar.

August 20, 1833, the two brothers made the first purchase of lands (1444, $\frac{9}{100}$ acres), comprising the westerly half of the Island, the consideration being one dollar and fifty cents per acre. Other purchases followed until the fee of the whole Island (some 3,000 acres) was obtained.

In 1836 Datus Kelley removed his family to the island, of which he remained a resident until his death.

In 1834 the brothers shipped limestone to the value of \$800 and cedar wood and pork to the value of \$400. These shipments were made from a dock, which they had built on the north side, known as "The Stone Dock," located near the present wharf of the Kelley's Island Lime and Transport Co. They soon had quite a community on the island, and, true to their New England training, at their sole expense built a frame school-house. In their minds two things were essential to the building up of a prosperous community; to make provision for the proper education of the rising generation, and to encourage habits of industry and sobriety. In the account books of Irad Kelley, we accordingly find charges of cash paid to certain of the men "for temperance," that is, a bonus or reward in addition to regular pay, for dispensing with the use of intoxicating liquors.

After 1826 a number of other settlers appeared, but none of these early inhabitants had or claimed any title to the land, excepting one Benj. A. Napier, a gigantic ruffian who terrorized the settlers and finally carried his pretensions to the extent of litigating the title of Datus and Irad Kelley. It is needless to say that Napier's claims were set aside by the courts. On January 1st, 1840, in accordance with the prayer of a petition to the Legislature of Ohio, it was enacted that "All that tract and territory of land known as Cunningham's Island, situate on the south side of Lake Erie, be and the same is hereby constituted a township, to be known as Kelley's Island." And by that name it has ever since been known.

Datus Kelley was a patriarch in the community, upon which he and his descendants have exercised a lasting influence. The development of the material resources of the island, by clearing its surface of cedar forests, by the introduction and cultivation of the grape and peach, which now cover over half its surface, by the establishment of regular communication with the mainland, by the opening of limestone quarries, by the building of a hotel and presentation to the township of a substantial stone town-hall* and many other enterprising and public spirited acts, has given even greater appropriateness to the name of the island than the mere original proprietorship could have done. To these activities Mr. Kelley added others, which for many years gave moral and intellectual direction and life to the community. Schools were established, as we have seen, and, during the earlier days, a semi-paternal moral supervision was exercised over the character of settlers to whom lands were sold; so that, until the time of Mr. Kelley's death, when the recent influx of foreigners had to some extent begun, the island community was one of remarkable peacefulness, intelligence and good order.† Datus

*See illustration entitled "The Island House, Store and Town Hall at Kelley's island." The town hall is known as "Kelley's Hall."

†The population of the Island in 1840 was 68; in 1850 about 300; in 1860, 478; in 1861, 532; in 1862, 600; in 1870, 838; in 1880, 888; in 1890, 1156. Up to 1880, nearly fifty years after the purchase of the Island by Datus and Irad Kelley, there never had been a case of felony in the community, and an arrest for misdemeanor was a most unusual occurrence. The isolated condition of the community, especially in winter, when in the early days the arrival of the mails was very irregular, an interval of a week or ten days between posts not being infrequent, gave to island life a peculiarly provincial flavor, but the statistics of the post office, showing the number of newspapers and especially of periodicals received per capita, indicates a degree of intelligence and general culture, much greater than that of most country districts of the time. If further proof of this striking fact were needed, it could be discovered, among other things, in the establishment in 1860 and the maintenance for fifteen years of that remarkable manuscript newspaper, "The Islander", which was edited in turn by the inhabitants and read once a week during the long winter months to the assembled people at Kelley's Hall. Its pages disclose a variety of information and ease of expression, which are unmistakable indications of the culture of its editors.

Kelley's work was more than supplemented by that of his wife, who, from her lifelong habit of motherly charity and her constant attendance at the sick bed of every member of the community, bore and deserved that good old name of "Aunt" amongst all the people.

The original log homestead on the island stood on the west side of what is now called Division street, on the site of the residence of the late George Kelley. In 1843 Datus Kelley built a large frame residence near the steamboat landing. The excellent bass fishing about the Island had thus early begun to give it a reputation as a resort, and the hospitality of the new homestead was soon so taxed by visitors that in 1852 a three-story addition was built, and a hotel, afterward famous as "The Island House," was opened by Datus' eldest son Addison.*

In 1860-61 Datus built and presented a commodious stone Town Hall to the Island. The first steamboat to ply regularly between the Island and Sandusky was the "*Islander*", which was built on the south shore of the Island, just east of where the Huntington homestead stands. *The Islander*, her successor, the "*Island Queen*", and later still the "*Evening Star*", as well as nearly every other enterprise of the early days were the work of Datus Kelley or his sons.

*In the illustration entitled "Homestead of Datus Kelley on Kelley's Island, with later three-story addition for hotel," the two-story part on the right is the original homestead as built in 1843. The flat roofed three-story addition was built in 1852. Later the original homestead was raised to three stories, as shown in the illustration entitled "The Island House, Store and Town Hall at Kelley's Island." Ten years after Datus' death a large addition was made on the easterly end and a hotel accommodating some two hundred and fifty guests was thus formed, and for some years operated by Jacob Rush. The whole structure was burned in 1878. The store, shown in the illustration, has been owned and operated by various members of the Kelley family for upwards of half a century, and is still standing. Among those who have been connected with it are George Kelley, Addison Kelley, Alfred S. Kelley, Erastus Huntington, Emeline (Kelley) Huntington and Fredrena (Kelley) Hamilton. The Town Hall still stands just as it was built by Datus Kelley.

The later years of his life were those of a student. He read much and wrote some articles on scientific and philosophical subjects for publication.

The writer has a distinct memory of this venerable man, seated in his room at the Island House, engaged in almost constant study, and of his wife, full of quaint sayings, the friend of the children, and, indeed, of everyone who came within her sphere of homely activity.

On March 21, 1864, Sara (Dean) Kelley died at the Island House; and on January 24, 1866, Datus Kelley died at the residence of his youngest son, William. Both lie buried in the cemetery on the Island, to which they gave their name and the best part of their lifework.

In the "Islander" for January 27, 1866, we find an obituary notice by his fellow townsman, the Rev. M. K. Holbrook, from which the following extract is taken:

"No eulogy is necessary to render permanent the virtues of him who for such a long time has received the respect and veneration of all who knew him. It is perhaps enough to say that few men have been so loved by a whole community. A fitting monument has been erected in the hearts not only of kindred, but of many who for years have looked to him as to a father. The Island today mourns the founder of its prosperity; it mourns its Patriarch who has gone to sleep by the side of his beloved wife; it mourns the benevolent patron of liberal institutions; it mourns the father and friend from whose lips have fallen so many words of wisdom and kindness."

The children of 11. Datus Kelley⁽⁴⁾ and Sara (Dean) Kelley were as follows:

17. ADDISON⁽⁵⁾, b. June 11, 1812; d. January 31, 1895.
18. JULIUS⁽⁵⁾, b. Feb. 3, 1814; d. Nov. 3, 1883.
19. DANIEL⁽⁵⁾, b. Sept. 26, 1815; d. June 4, 1836.
20. SAMUEL⁽⁵⁾, b. June 23, 1817; d. Aug. 16, 1818.

21. EMELINE⁽⁵⁾, b. June 10, 1819.
22. CAROLINE⁽⁵⁾, b. Apr. 15, 1821.
23. BETSEY⁽⁵⁾, b. Dec. 18, 1823.
24. ALFRED STOW⁽⁵⁾, b. Dec. 23, 1826.
25. WILLIAM DEAN⁽⁵⁾, b. Sept. 7, 1828; d. Sept. 12, 1892.

12. ALFRED KELLEY⁽⁴⁾,* second son of 8. Daniel⁽³⁾ and Jemima (Stow) Kelley, was born at Middlefield, Connecticut, November 7, 1789. In 1798 his father removed to Lowville, N. Y., where Alfred attended the common schools and was four years a student at Fairfield Academy, from which institution he received a curious diploma bearing date Sept. 9, 1807, addressed "To all to whom these presents shall come," and reciting that "Alfred Kelley has been a member of this Academy four years, that he has sustained a good moral character and made laudable progress in acquiring the knowledge of the Arts and Sciences, and he is accordingly recommended to the attention and employment of a generous public." In 1807 he entered the law office of Judge Jonas Platt, of the Supreme Court of New York, where he remained until 1810, when he came to Cleveland, Ohio, on horseback in company with his uncle, Judge Joshua Stow, of Connecticut, Jared P. Kirtland, then a young medical student, and others. At the time of their arrival Cleveland contained

*A short biographical sketch of Alfred Kelley will be found in Appleton's American Cyclopædia, also in Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography. An extended biography is "*Alfred Kelley, his Life and Work*," by Hon. James L. Bates, 8vo. 220pp., privately printed, from the press of Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, 1888. As the sketch in the present volume is merely a compilation from these and a few other sources, it has not been thought necessary to make further acknowledgment, even by way of quotation marks where the exact language of the original biographer is used.

three frame and six log houses. Its population that year was fifty-seven people.

Mr. Kelley was admitted to the bar on November 7, 1810, and on the same day, being his twenty-first birthday, was appointed by the court to the office of prosecuting attorney, which office he held by successive appointments until 1822. He was the prosecutor at the famous trial of the Indian murderer, John O'Mick, who was executed on the Public Square at Cleveland, June 24, 1812. He is said to have been an advocate of extraordinary force and cogency; and when he relinquished his practice, to take charge of the construction of the Ohio Canal, of which he had long been an earnest projector, his business in his chosen profession was as large and lucrative as that of any attorney in Northern Ohio.

In 1814 he began the construction of a stone house on the bluff overlooking Lake Erie, a short distance easterly from the old light house. The ground plan of this house was prepared by his mother, Jemima Kelley, and it was intended as the homestead of his father and mother upon their arrival in Cleveland the following year; but before its completion Jemima Kelley died, and the house, which was finished in 1818, became the Cleveland homestead of Alfred. To it he brought his wife in 1817, and in it were born his daughters, Maria, Jane, Charlotte and Adelaide and his son Edward.*

Alfred Kelley was the first president of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, the first bank in Cleveland, organized in 1816.

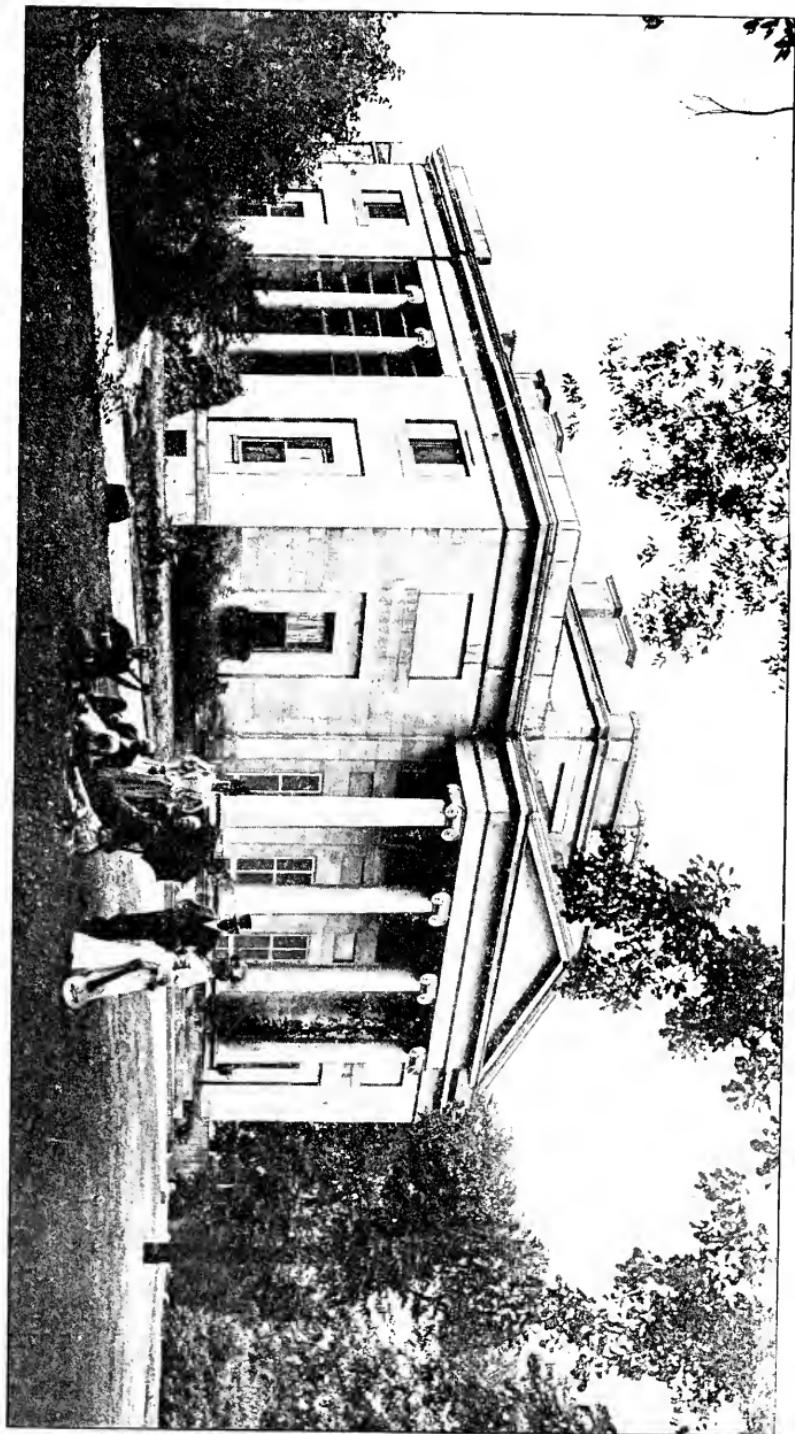
*This house was standing not many years ago, near the corner of Water and Lake Streets. It was pulled down to make room for business blocks. The Union Depot now stands where Alfred Kelley's children used to play on the beach. The house is shown in the illustration entitled "Homestead of Alfred Kelley in Cleveland, O., built 1815-18." The ground plan referred to is contained in a letter from Jemima Kelley to her son, Alfred, dated Lowville, N. Y., April 15, 1814.

In June, 1814, he was elected first "president" of the Village of Cleveland. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, and, with William A. Harper, represented Ashtabula, Cuyahoga and Geauga Counties. He was the youngest member of the House, which met at Chillicothe, then the temporary capitol of the state, but was nevertheless one of its most prominent and influential members.

He was the author, in 1818, of the first legislative bill, either in this country or in Europe, to abolish imprisonment for debt. It failed then to become a law, but in a letter to a friend Mr. Kelley said: "The time will come when the absurdity, as well as inhumanity, of adding oppression to misfortune will be acknowledged."

During the session of the legislature of 1822-23, he made an effort to abolish all fictions in the action of ejectment, but could not overcome the attachment of the attorneys to useless forms and antiquated usages. This was one of the first steps, however, toward simplifying legal proceedings and preparing the way for our present practice. It illustrates the character of his mind, and its preference for clear simple statement and sound reality.

Among the important matters, with which he was called upon to deal, was the claim of the older states of the Union to public lands for school purposes. This claim, set forth in various reports submitted by the legislatures of Maryland, New Hampshire and Vermont, was referred to a committee of which Mr. Kelley was chairman. On Dec. 26, 1819, he submitted a committee report, of which he was the author, dealing with the pretensions of the older states in an elaborate and convincing argument. The report and resolutions accompanying the same were adopted by both branches of the legislature. After that time, this claim does not appear to have been urged.



HOMESTEAD OF ALFRED KELLEY, COLUMBUS, O., BUILT 1832-36.

He continued at intervals a member of the legislature, first as representative and then as senator, from Cuyahoga and adjoining counties, until 1823, when he was appointed, with others, State Canal Commissioner.

August 25, 1817, he had married Mary Seymour Welles, oldest daughter of Major Melancthon Woolsey Welles* and Abigail (Buel) Welles,† of Lowville, New York. In a letter from

*MAJOR MELANCTHON W. WELLES was the son of Rev. Noah Welles of Stamford, Conn., who was born Jan. 25, 1718 and was graduated from Yale College 1741. Noah Welles was a theologian of great distinction; he was the sixth in direct line of descent from Thomas Welles, of London, England. The following table shows the descent of Mary Seymour Welles from Thomas Welles:

- I. THOMAS WELLES, of London, Eng., b. in Essex Co., about 1570.
- II. HUGH WELLES, of Hartford, Conn., came from England about 1602.
- III. THOMAS WELLES, of Hadley, b. about 1625.
- IV. NOAH WELLES, of Hatfield, b. July, 1666.
- V. NOAH WELLES, of Colchester, Conn. b. Aug. 5, 1686.
- VI. NOAH WELLES, of Stamford, Conn., b. Sept. 25, 1718, m. Abigail Woolsey.
- VII. MELANCTHON WOOLSEY WELLES, of Stamford, Conn., b. Dec. 6, 1770; d. at Lowville, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1857; m. Abigail Buel at Litchfield, Feb. 7, 1794.
- VIII. MARY SEYMOUR WELLES, b. Nov. 10, 1799; d. May 19, 1882; m. Alfred Kelley.

†ABIGAIL BUEL was the daughter of Peter Buel of Litchfield, Conn. and Mary Seymour, of Hartford, Conn. Peter Buel was descended from William Buel (or Beville) born in Chesterton, Huntingtonshire, England, about 1610, who came to America in 1630 and settled at Windsor, Conn. Four of his sons moved to Litchfield. His eldest son Samuel married Deborah Griswell. He occupied many public offices in Litchfield. His fifth child, Deacon John Buel, married Mary Loomis Nov. 13, 1695. Mary Loomis lived to a great age and on her tombstone it is recorded: "Mary, wife of John Buel, Esq., died Nov. 4, 1769, aged 90 years. She was the mother of 13 children, 101 grandchildren, 247 great grandchildren, and 22 great great grandchildren. Total, 410, of whom 336 survived her." The eighth child of Peter Buel was named Peter. He married Avis Collins, Dec. 18, 1734. Their son Peter Buel, Jr., married Mary Seymour, Dec. 24, 1766. The descent of Abigail Buel from William Buel is shown as follows:

- I. WILLIAM BUEL, b. about 1610; wife's name, Mary.

the young bride to her mother, dated Cleveland, O., Oct. 29, 1817, we have a graphic picture of their wedding journey from Lowville to Cleveland, which included a visit to Niagara Falls. As the description probably represents the luxury of travel in the early days, it will help us to realize what must have been the hardships of those less fortunate pioneers, who had to put up with second class accommodations on their westward migration.*

II. SAMUEL BUEL, m. Deborah Griswell.

III. JOHN BUEL, m. Nov. 13, 1695, Mary Loomis.

IV. PETER BUEL, m. Dec. 18, 1734, Avis Collins.

V. PETER BUEL, Jr., m. Dec. 1766, Mary Seymour.

VI. ABIGAIL BUEL, b. May 3, 1770, at Litchfield, Vt.; d. Oct. 29, 1847, at Elyria, O.; m. Feb. 7, 1794, Melancthon Woolsey Welles.

VII. MARY SEYMOUR WELLES, m. Alfred Kelley.

AVIS COLLINS, the wife of (IV.) Peter Buel above, was the great granddaughter on one side of Gov. William Lute, who came to this country with Rev. Henry Whitfield about 1611 and settled in Guilford, Conn., with his wife, Ann Payne. He was Magistrate, Deputy Governor and Governor for forty years. His oldest son John married Mary Chittenden, Oct. 4, 1670; their daughter was the mother of Avis Collins.

Mary Chittenden was the daughter of William Chittenden of Guilford, Conn., who came from East Guilford, in Sussex Co. on the British Channel near Kent. His wife was Joanna Shaeffe or Shafe. She was the daughter of Dr. Edward Shaeffe of Cranbrook, Kent, sister of the wife of Rev. Henry Whitfield, with whom they came to Boston. He soon went to New Haven and was one of the church at Guilford, June 1, 1639; was trustee of the land purchased from the Indians for the settlement; was made lieutenant of the forces of the New Haven colony and magistrate for the rest of his life; represented twenty-seven sessions in the Connecticut legislature between 1643 and 1661 and died Feb. 1, 1711. His daughter married John Lute.

*This letter runs as follows:

"I wrote to you, my dear mother, from Buffalo immediately after our arrival. Alfred endeavored to obtain a passage in some vessel to go directly up the lake, but the wind was unfair and there was only one vessel bound to Cleveland—which one was loaded very full of families who were moving. We thought best to wait a few days in hopes the wind would change and expecting some vessel from Cleveland would come in. In the meantime we visited the Falls, left Ann at the public house in Buffalo, where she was so well contented we could hardly persuade her to leave there. The Falls equalled my expectations, but did not surpass them. I had formed a pretty correct idea of them from

In 1819 commenced the struggle for a canal to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio river. The resources of the state were yet

paintings. We were there only one night, and were rejoiced to go back again to Buffalo. The accommodations at the Falls are miserable in the extreme. Only one house, so you have no choice—are obliged to stay when once there, or go entirely without eating. I am surprised some one does not go there and put up a more comfortable house. If anyone is obliged to keep tavern, that is, in my opinion, one of the best stands in the country. The man who pretends to keep has made a great deal of money the past summer. We returned to Buffalo Sunday. The wind changed in the night, so all the vessels went out that were ready. Monday we learnt that the Eagle, a vessel belonging to Cleveland, expected to go up the lake in six or seven days. Alfred thought if we waited so long to take a passage in that one the wind might again be unfavorable and, as his business required his immediate return, we concluded to come by land. Sarah and myself, particularly me, felt very much disappointed and very low spirited to think of jolting over the road six days longer, but the event has proved that Alfred knew much better than we did what was proper to do. The vessel that left Buffalo before us has been driven back by contrary winds and has not yet reached here. We travelled over the most awful roads you can possibly conceive of. I had no idea that roads could be so intolerable, if any one had tried to make them as bad as they could. The first day we rode nineteen miles, stayed at a log tavern, which was crowded with movers, who spread their beds so thick upon the floor you could not step without stepping on someone. We, however, fared much better than we did at that fashionable resort, the Falls. The next day early we started again, rode some distance on the beach around the points of rocks in the water, where the waves dashed over the backs of the horses. Should have rode about four miles on the beach and in the lake, had the lake been calm, and by that means avoided the four mile woods between Buffalo and Cataraugus, which road is a terror to all who move into this country. Sarah and I walked four miles that day. Alfred drove the carriage and by crooking about avoided the main travelled road and got safely through without even breaking the carriage. We saw several wagons stuck in the mud, children crying, women discouraged, etc., etc. We can only, however, say we have seen some of the hardships of a new country, but have not experienced them. The country through which we travelled is very new, some excellent land, very good looking farms, a great many fruit trees everywhere along the road. We reached here just a week from the day we left Buffalo. The day was very pleasant when we came in town. The village looked much more pleasant than I had dared to expect. Alfred's house is very pleasantly situated. I think it is the pleasantest in town. I was received very affectionately by all the family, particularly the old gentleman."

The house to which the writer of the foregoing letter refers as "Alfred's", is the one shown in the illustration entitled "Homestead of Alfred Kelley in Cleveland, Ohio, etc." The "old gentleman" is, of course, Daniel Kelley.

undeveloped, and most of its six hundred thousand inhabitants were poor. The project had few supporters, and the foresight, courage and perseverance required for such an undertaking, under the conditions then existing, can hardly be realized in this age of railways and great industrial enterprises.

Alfred Kelley had earlier been an enthusiastic believer in the importance and practicability of the canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie,* and now he threw himself heart and soul into the proposition to construct a waterway, which should do for Ohio what the Erie Canal had done for New York.

In 1822, as one of the canal commission which had been appointed at the preceding session, Mr. Kelley presented to the Senate the report of the Commissioners. In the Spring of 1823, together with Micajah T. Williams of Cincinnati, he went to New York to inspect the New York canals and investigate their operation. When the project was finally authorized by the legislature, he was recognized as its responsible head.

*In a letter of Dr. Kirtland, in which he gives an account of his journey with Joshua Stow, Alfred Kelley and others to the West in 1810, he says of the Erie Canal project:

"The suggestion in the public estimation was Utopian, as it was in the opinion of the older members of our travelling company. Our journey was along the route subsequently selected for that great work. Mr. Kelley was a firm believer in both its importance and practicability. It was the subject of almost constant debate, not only in our travelling coterie, but at most of our stopping places, and among all classes of people. On Mr. Kelley devolved the task of defending the project, which he did on all occasions with a skill and enthusiasm that excited the admiration of every one, but which entitled him to the rank of a monomaniac in the estimation of the older and more conservative portions of his hearers. Conservatism was then the order of the day among statesmen, politicians and financiers.

"His example and influence over myself during that journey I have felt through life. They were the best and most effective schooling I ever received. Bashful, timid and unstable at that time, I could not fail to admire in him such prominent and opposite traits of character; and though I was then prone to consider him as severe and dogmatical, yet I was a full believer in all he said, as well as secretly an admirer of his mode of doing. Of course I adopted, to some extent, him as a model and oracle."

The Ohio Canal is a monument to the enterprise, energy, integrity and sagacity of Alfred Kelley. He was at all times its foremost advocate, and, from the inception of the work to its completion, was the leading member of the board of commissioners. During the construction of the canal, every part of the work was subjected to his supervision. Contractors soon learned that no fraud or artifice could escape his vigilance. He was inflexibly true to the interests of the state, and sacrificed both his health and his private interests in his untiring devotion to the public.*

The dimensions of the Ohio Canal were the same as those of the Erie Canal in New York, but the number of locks was nearly twice as great. No canal in this country, or in Europe, of equal length, had been constructed at as small a cost per mile, or at so small an advance on the original estimate.

The Canal was practically finished in 1832, but Mr. Kelley remained at the head of the Commission until 1834, when the entire system was in successful operation. He then resigned his position as a commissioner, in order to regain his health, which had been affected by close application to the duties of his office, and to devote himself to private affairs.

The result of this great public improvement fully justified the faith of its promoters. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures grew rapidly; and on this, her first great work, as a foundation, have been built up that wealth and influence, which have given to Ohio a place among the foremost of the American States.

*The following illustration, among many, of his lofty sense of honor as a public official is mentioned by his biographer, Judge Bates. He refused to purchase a farm, which he very much desired, but which would be enhanced in value by one of the canal feeders. He would not even enter into negotiations for this land, until the canal was completed and all possibility of advantage to himself from that source was at an end.

During the construction of the Canal, Mr. Kelley removed his family first to Akron, and in October, 1830, to Columbus, where he resided the remainder of his life. In Columbus he built, as his homestead, after designs by himself, the massive stone house with porticoes supported by monolith columns, which still stands in the midst of its spacious grounds on Broad street in the heart of the city.*

In October, 1836, Mr. Kelley was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives from Franklin County, and was afterward re-elected to the same office in the next legislature. He introduced, at this time, legislation providing for the appointment of a State School Commissioner, which resulted in the establishment of the school system as a part of the state government.

He also had the satisfaction, soon afterward, of seeing accomplished his purpose, long entertained and persistently urged, of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

He was chairman of the Whig State Central Committee in 1840, and was one of the most active and influential managers of that campaign in which Gen. Harrison was elected to the presidency. The platform, consisting of a series of resolutions, the most material portion of which he had prepared before the state convention, formed the basis of the proceedings of all the subsequent conventions in other states.

He was appointed State Fund Commissioner in 1840. In 1841 and 1842 a formidable party arose in the legislature and state, which advocated the non-payment of the maturing interest on the State debt, and the repudiation of the debt itself. The

*See illustration entitled, "Homestead of Alfred Kelley, Columbus, O., built 1832-36." In this house were probably entertained more illustrious visitors during the life of its builder, than in any other home in the state. The homestead is now the residence of his son, 35. Alfred Kelley⁽⁵⁾.

finances of the State had become so badly deranged, that fears were entertained that its obligations could not be met. Mr. Kelley went to New York and was able to raise nearly a quarter of a million of dollars on his own personal security, by which means the interest was paid at maturity and the State of Ohio saved from repudiation. He was esteemed by all as the savior of the honor of the State.*

In May, 1842 he went to Europe for the purpose of floating securities, necessary to relieve the still embarrassed finances of the State, and continued to serve as a member of the Fund Commission until March, 1843, when the Board was re-organized by a law then passed.

In 1844 Mr. Kelley was elected to the State Senate from the Franklin Co. district. He was re-elected in 1845. It was during this time that he originated the bill to organize the State Bank of Ohio and other banking companies, which was generally admitted by bankers and financiers to be the best banking law then known. It formed the basis of the national banking law afterwards passed, of which many portions are almost literally copied from the Ohio law.

While Mr. Kelley was a member of the legislature, many other valuable general laws originated with him, and most of the measures requiring investigation and profound thought were entrusted to his care. Among these were important reforms in

*Judge Swan bears testimony to Alfred Kelley's services in this crisis as follows:

"Great as the debt undoubtedly is, which the citizens of the State owe to Mr. Kelley for his long and faithful legislative labors, it is small, even insignificant, in comparison to that due him for other services, services of which no evidence is preserved in the public archives, and which are only known, in their full extent, to a very limited number of his survivors. It is a fact, however, still susceptible of proof by living witnesses, that his exertions and personal sacrifices, with but little aid from others, *saved the State from repudiation.*"

the methods of taxation and revenue, all tending to the equalization of the burdens borne by the taxpayers, and the placing of the State's finances upon a sound basis.

At the end of his senatorial term, Mr. Kelley was elected president of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, which enterprise he was actively engaged upon until it was finished. In 1847 he also accepted the presidency of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and carried on that work with his usual energy and ability, his labors in the construction of these railroads being only surpassed by those upon the Ohio Canal. With his own hands he dug the first shovelful of earth and laid the last rail.

In 1850 he was chosen president of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company (afterward absorbed in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern) and was soon actively engaged in the construction of that road. During this period occurred the famous riots of Erie and Harbor Creek, in opposition to the construction of the road through Pennsylvania. The success of the company in this contest was largely due to Mr. Kelley's efforts. After the completion of these roads he resigned the presidency of their respective companies, but continued an active director in them to the time of his death.

Mr. Kelley closed his public career as a member, from Columbus, of the State Senate of 1857. During the last year of this service his health was declining, yet such was his fidelity to his trust that he went daily to the Senate, and he carried through several important measures for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the State treasury and securing the safety of the public funds. He was earnest in his endeavors to procure a trial by jury in the case of fugitive slaves. To his mind it seemed monstrous that a human being could be seized in one state and

carried off to another without a trial; but, upon examination by the Judiciary Committee, it was ascertained that the State was powerless and could only protest against such wrong and injustice.

The session of 1857 was the first to be held in the present State House. On January 6 of that year there was a formal celebration of the occupancy of the Capitol, and Mr. Kelley was selected to deliver the address of welcome.

At the end of this term in the Senate, he was the oldest member of the legislature, as, in 1814, he had been the youngest. His health was much broken down. His tireless exertions on behalf of the public had undermined his vigorous constitution and he seemed to be gradually wasting away without any settled disease. He was only confined to his room a few days before his death, which took place on December 2, 1859.

It has been said of him that few persons have ever lived who, merely by personal exertions, have left behind them more numerous and lasting monuments of patient and useful labor. Probably Ohio owes more of her material development to him than to any one citizen she has ever had.

Mr. Yapple, in his "Reminiscences", says of him:

"When an extended history of Ohio shall be written, he will fill many and its most important pages. I can do no more than give a few examples, from my own observation, illustrating the character of the man. In stature, Mr. Kelley was between five feet ten and eleven inches; he was compactly built, neither broad nor slender; his head was set firmly, his appearance being that of a man carved out of a block of marble. He neither affected popular manners nor sought popularity. He possessed, emphatically, the *fortiter in re*, with but little or none of the *suaviter in modo*. His mind worked with the accuracy of the geometric lathe, and his action and conduct adhered strictly to the lines of his ideas. This made him unpopular with all who sought, from personal interest or supposed better information, to induce him to depart from or vary plans or purposes he had formed. To such he listened

with impatience, and showed but little respect, but adhered firmly to his purpose and moved straight toward the object he had in view. This enabled him to construct the canals within the time and for the sums estimated. He would not vary the proper line of the work to accommodate any local interests, and this caused many people to feel hardly toward him; but, feeling that he was right, he was heedless of their clamor and opposition. One would hardly expect to find a poetical nature in such a man; yet I was astonished to find how intimate he was with Shakespeare and Milton. He seemed to me to have memorized the principal parts of the works of both.

"Shortly after I entered the Legislature, and had become acquainted with him, he gave me some directions as to the proper course to pursue, which, I think, could be followed with advantage to the country and themselves by congressmen and legislators. Said he:

"1. If a matter be under consideration about which you are indifferent, say nothing, and, as a rule, vote 'No'. A negative vote will always be less to your injury, and give you less trouble than an affirmative one.

"2. If it be, in your judgment, wrong, always oppose it squarely and determinedly.

"3. If you favor the general object of the bill, but think the provisions and details of it are inadequate, or not practical, begin by presenting a better, or you will be regarded as a mere captious objector, or, at best, a critic more or less respectable, but will tacitly confess yourself incapable of doing what you admit ought to be done; and you will expose yourself to the danger of being thought a secret enemy of the measure but too cowardly and insincere to openly avow your hostility.

"4. Before preparing or introducing a bill, carefully examine all the legislation affecting the subject in any manner, and consider what the common law would be in the absence of all legislation. Should your bill pass, after you have framed its provisions with such knowledge, it will have the merit, at least, of not confusing the law and thus breeding litigation.

"He then said that he could not recall any instance in which any statute framed by him had ever had a disputed construction by any department of the government or in any court.

"Were these rules observed by those who introduce bills in the legislature, there would be far fewer of them; they would be less voluminous; and our laws would be much wiser and freer from confusion and uncertainty.

"His love of punctuality in keeping hours set for meetings appointed for any purpose, was carried into social life."

His friend Henry Clay said of him: "Mr. Kelley had too much cast iron in his composition to be popular." Yet his local and personal attachments were unusually strong, and his affection for his family was intense.

A tall, well proportioned, and massive obelisk of stone marks the spot where his body lies; and a laborer, who knew him well, after examining it, said: "It is just like him."

His wife, Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley, died May 19, 1882.

The children of Alfred Kelley and Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley were as follows:

26. MARIA⁽⁵⁾, b. July 15, 1818; d. Mar. 21, 1887.
27. JANE⁽⁵⁾, b. Feb. 20, 1820; d. Oct. 16, 1897.
28. CHARLOTTE⁽⁵⁾, b. April 8, 1822; d. Oct. 4, 1828.
29. EDWARD⁽⁵⁾, b. April 23, 1824; d. July 28, 1825.
30. ADELAIDE⁽⁵⁾, b. June 28, 1826; d. Sept. 25, 1826.
31. HENRY⁽⁵⁾, b. Sept. 18, 1828; d. Aug. 20, 1830.
32. HELEN⁽⁵⁾, b. April 3, 1831.
33. FRANK⁽⁵⁾, b. Mar. 9, 1834; d. Oct. 6, 1838.
34. ANNIE⁽⁵⁾, b. Aug. 6, 1836; d. Feb. 20, 1888.
35. ALFRED⁽⁵⁾, b. Sept. 8, 1839.
36. KATHERINE⁽⁵⁾, b. Sept. 30, 1841.

13. IRAD KELLEY⁽⁴⁾*, third son of 8. Daniel⁽³⁾ and Jemima Stow Kelley, was born at Middlefield, Connecticut, October 24, 1791. In 1798 his father removed to Lowville, New York. In May, 1812, when twenty years old, Irad volunteered as a private in the army, then being raised, and shouldered a gun to defend Ogdensburg against the British, whose forces were stationed in sight on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence River. In October, 1812, he visited Ohio and purchased a farm in Graughton, Huron County, near Green Springs. While planting corn there in the spring of 1813, a neighboring family, by the name of Snow, was captured by the Indians, who killed Mrs. Snow and her infant child and carried the remainder of them, eleven in all, into captivity. In 1813 he was again in the army, for he says in his notes: "I was with Gen'l Garrison at Fort Meigs in 1813", and during the same year he served as pilot to the fleet from Toledo, arriving at Put-in Bay shortly after Perry's Victory.

Later in life he received a pension for his military services in the war of 1812, which was continued until his death.

In April, 1813, he came to Cleveland to settle, starting in business soon afterward, and in Janury, 1815, had completed the first brick building in that place. In this building he and his brother Reynolds lived for a time, and in it Irad opened a general merchandise store and conducted a prosperous business until he retired in 1851. He was one of the twelve voters at the first election of the village in 1814, at which his brother Alfred was elected its first president. On Dec. 31, 1817, he was commissioned post-master of Cleveland, succeeding his father to that

*The following biographical sketch is given substantially as written by Mr. Norman E. Hills, a grandson of Irad Kelley, from data in his possession, at Cleveland in 1896. I have ventured to make a few alterations, based upon well authenticated material in my hands.—H.A.K.

office, which he held until his removal in 1829. The post-office was kept in his store and undoubtedly aided much in bringing custom. The annual receipts at that time amounted to barely \$500.00, one-fourth of which he received as post-master, from which he had to pay all expenses of the office.

On August 5, 1819, he married Harriet Pease,* a young

*HARRIET PEASE, born in Vermont, Sept. 26, 1800, died in Cleveland, Feb. 11, 1862, was the daughter of George and Esther (Thompson) Pease. She was of that family known as the Enfield Peases. Robert Pease, the progenitor of the Enfield Peases, was the son of Robert and Margaret Pease of Great Baddow, Essex Co., England. He came from Ipswich, Eng. in the ship "Francis" in April 1634, accompanied by his brother John and eldest son Robert. He settled at Salem, Mass., where he died 1644, aged about 37 years.

His son John settled in Enfield, Conn., where his descendants have formed a considerable part of the population of the town ever since.

George Pease, her father, removed from Enfield to Vermont, where Harriet was born, but soon after came to Hudson, Ohio, with Squire Hudson. In the war of 1812 he was commissary for Gen'l Harrison, stationed at Sandusky. He was a fur trader, and died in New Orleans, whither he had gone for the sale of pelts.

The Pease family emigrating first to America came from England. The name has been common there for the past three hundred years, or as far back as the registers have been kept to show it.

The English Peases are said to be of German origin and their emigration is placed at a much later period than when the Saxons made their conquest in England. They came from Germany some four or five hundred years ago. It would seem by the family coat of arms that the English Peases were in Germany as late as A.D. 971, as Otho II. was monarch of Germany from 972 to 981 A.D. Coats of arms used in a family often give a clue to the origin of the name. The coat of arms granted by Otho II. had as its crest an eagle head erased, the beak holding a stalk of pea-haulm, which makes it appear that the family had in some way been associated with the pea plant.

Harriet Pease was of the eighth generation in descent from Gov. Wm. Bradford. Her great grandmother, the wife of Ebenezer Pease, of the sixth generation, was Mary Terry, who was the great grand daughter of Alice Bradford, the grand daughter of Wm. Bradford, the governor of Plymouth Colony. The Terrys were military men, Mary Terry's father, grandfather and great grandfather all serving as officers in the Colonial militia; as major, captain and sergeant, respectively, while one of her brothers was a colonel in the Revolutionary army.

The descent of Harriet Pease from Robert Pease is shown by the following table:

lady of such rare beauty that she was known as the "Lily of Ohio." Nothing illustrates his impetuous and ardent disposition

I. ROBERT PEASE, of Great Baddow, Essex Co., England, who never came to America. His wife, Margaret, came, a widow.

II. ROBERT PEASE, b. England 1607; d. Salem, Mass., 1644; married Marie , probably French.

III. JOHN PEASE, b. England 1630; d. Enfield, Ct., 1689; m. Mary Godell, who d. 1669.

IV. ROBERT PEASE, b. Salem 1656 ;d. Enfield, Ct., 1698; m. Abigail Randall.

V. EBENEZER PEASE, b. Enfield 1677; d. Enfield, 1740; m. Mindwell Sexton.

VI. EBENEZER PEASE, b. Enfield, 1719; d. Enfield, 1784; m. Mary Terry, daughter of Major Ephraim Terry and Ann Collins. Major Ephraim Terry was son of Captain Samuel Terry of Springfield, Mass., who was the son of Sergeant Samuel Terry b. at Barnet, Eng., 1632-4, came to Springfield, Mass., 1650, and married Ann Lobdell, 1660. Ann Collins was the daughter of Rev.¹ Nathaniel Collins, first minister of Enfield, b. 1672; d. 1756; m. Alice Adams, 1701, who was a daughter of Rev. Wm. Adams (second minister of Dedham, Mass.) and Alice Bradford, daughter of Major William Bradford, and granddaughter of Gov. Wm. Bradford of Plymouth.

VII. EBENEZER PEASE, b. Enfield, Oct. 16, 1742; m. his second cousin, Hulda Pease.

VIII. GEORGE PEASE, b. Enfield Dec. 26, 1776; d. New Orleans, 1845; m. Oct. 15, 1797, Esther Thompson, of Goshen, Conn. The genealogy of Esther Thompson is given in the note below. Children of George Pease and Esther Thompson Pease: Harriet, b. Hubbardston, Vt., Sept. 25, 1800; d. Feb. 11, 1862; m. Irad Kelley; Sylvester, b. Hudson, O., Jan. 5, 1803; Norman, b. Hudson, O., July 28, 1805; Jesse Thompson, b. Hudson, O., Feb. 9, 1808; Hulda Ann, b. Hudson, O., May 29, 1813, m. Morris Hepburn; Lucretia Martha, b. Cleveland, O., Sept. 5, 1815, m. Prentiss Dow; resides in Claremont, N. H.

IX. HARRIET PEASE, who married Irad Kelley, b. Sept. 25, 1800; d. Feb. 11, 1862.

THOMPSON FAMILY.

Esther Thompson, wife of George Pease, was born in Goshen, Ct., Feb. 24, 1777. She was the daughter of Steven and Mary Walter Thompson. She emigrated with her husband from Goshen, Ct. to Hubbardston, Vt., and from thence to Hudson, O., in 1800, and from Hudson to Cleveland about the close of the war of 1812. She was one of the first and oldest members of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland. For thirty years previous to her death, she had made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Irad Kelley. Notwithstanding the many privations and hardships which she was called upon to bear as a pioneer in a new country, she lived to a good old age in full possession of her health and

better than the story of their courtship. Miss Pease had refused to marry him on several occasions, but during her absence on a

faculties, and in the eighty-fourth year of her age she made a visit to her son in Cuyahoga Falls, where she was taken sick and died April 16, 1860.

The following genealogical list, compiled by Miss L. Belle Hamlin, of Elyria, Ohio, shows the descent of Esther Thompson from Thomas Thompson of England.

I. THOMAS THOMPSON, Esqr., of Sandwich, Eng., Merchant.

II. HENRY THOMPSON, Gent. of Senex, Eng., b. Oct. 20, 1648; m. Dorothy Honeywood, daughter of Robert Honeywood, Gent., of Pitt Charing, Eng., and Mary Atwater, b. 1527: they m. in 1543 and lived at Lenham, "Royal Manor House." Mary Atwater was daughter of Robert Atwater, Jr., of Putwood, Esquire, and Katherine Bright; he d. 1565; his father was Robert Atwater, Gent. of Putwood, Ospringe, Eng.; will made 1522. Their children, Robert, Mary, Judith, John, Elizabeth, lived in England; and *Anthony*, William and John, original proprietors of New Haven, 1638.

III. ANTHONY THOMPSON, planter of New Haven, bap. Aug. 30, 1612, Lenham, Eng., d. Mch. 1647; m. 1st, _____ of Eng.; her children, *Anthony*, *John* (the eldest) and *Bridget*; 2nd, *Mathron* _____, New Haven; her children, *Anna*, *Lydia* and *Ebenezer*.

IV. JOHN THOMPSON (Capt.), bap. Aug. 31, 1628, Lenham, Eng., called Mr., also Capt. (mariner); m. *Helena* _____, who d. Apr. 8, 1690; he d. June 2, 1707. Children were *John*, *William*, *Joseph*, *Samuel*, *Sarah*.

V. SAMUEL THOMPSON (Capt.), b. May 12, 1669, New Haven; d. March 26, 1749; m. *Rebecca* (b. Dec. 10, 1673) daughter of Lieut. Gov. James Bishop, Merchant. Was Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain in Colonial Wars; d. at Goshen, Ct. Children were *Samuel*, *James*, *Amos*, *Gideon*, *Rebecca*, *Juda* (1), *Juda* (2), *Enos*. Mrs. James Bishop's maiden name was Elizabeth Tompkins.

VI. GIDEON THOMPSON (Deacon), b. Dec. 25, 1704, New Haven; d. May, 1759, at Hartford; resided Goshen, Ct.; Representative in General Assembly five times; m. *Lydia*, daughter of Thomas and *Lydia* (Bradley) Punderson, Jan. 9, 1729. She d. at Goshen, 1802. Children were *Elisha*, *David*, *Stephen*, *James*, *Lydia*, *Chloe*, *Lois*.

VII. STEPHEN THOMPSON (Deacon), b. Apr. 20, 1734, at New Haven; resided at Goshen, Ct.; served in war of 1812; d. at Hudson, O., at age of 96; m. *Mary*, daughter of *William* and *Patience* (Clark) *Walter*. She was b. May 27, 1742, at Goshen; d. in Hudson, O. Children were *Ruth*, b. 1760; *Abraham*, b. 1762; *Stephen*, b. 1764; *Mary*, b. 1766; *Martha*, b. 1771; *Esther*, b. Feb. 24, 1777. This family emigrated to Hudson, O., in 1800. He served in the Continental Army.

VIII. ESTHER THOMSON, who m. *George Pease*, Oct. 15, 1797, was b. Feb. 24, 1777, at Goshen, Ct.; d. Cuyahoga Falls, Apr. 16, 1860.

This family has a coat of arms; the crest is an arm, the hand grasping a bundle of wheat; beneath is a shield in various colors and designs "*In lumine luce*" inscribed below.

visit to her uncle at Hudson, Ohio, Mr. Kelley obtained the consent of her mother to marry her, and without loss of time mounted his horse and rode to Hudson, leading another for his intended wife's return journey. Upon his arrival he announced his purpose, and told Miss Pease that her mother had consented to their marriage. Without delay they rode away to Cleveland, where they were soon afterward wedded.

In 1833 Irad joined with his brother Datus in the purchase of Kelley's Island,* and although not so closely identified with the development thereof as Datus, because of his residence at a distance, yet many of the forward steps of the insular community in prosperity were due to his business capacity. It may be interesting to future generations of Islanders to know that the names "The Tiber", "Little Mountain" and other localities were given by Irad, of whose sense of humor they furnish striking evidence.

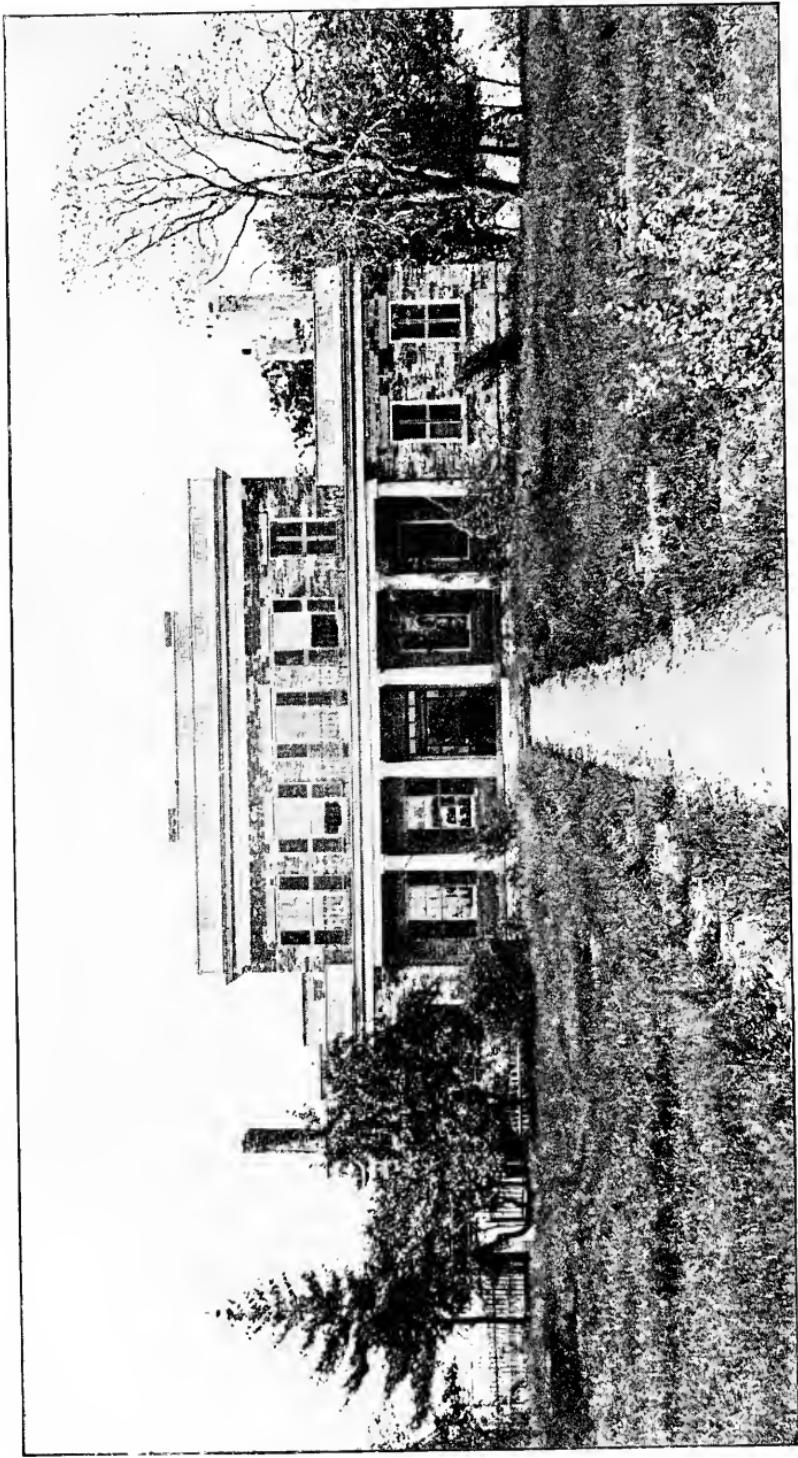
In Cleveland he purchased and owned, at one time, a large amount of real estate, part of which is still the property of his heirs. He built his home, about 1833, on a magnificent piece of property on Euclid Avenue, extending to Superior Street on the north. The site of the homestead is now occupied by the residence of Mr. T. Sterling Beckwith, but originally included the property now owned by George Worthington, Charles F. Brush, J. H. Wade and Sylvester T. Everett. The homestead, which is shown in the illustration, was taken down in 1865.

This old homestead in its palmy days was a favorite resort of Mr. Kelley's many friends and relatives, for he kept open house to all. Many of his relatives would spend months at his house on invitation, while a number of his nieces and nephews owe much to him for their education. His was a generous heart. His high spirits prompted him to cut many a "caper". Even to

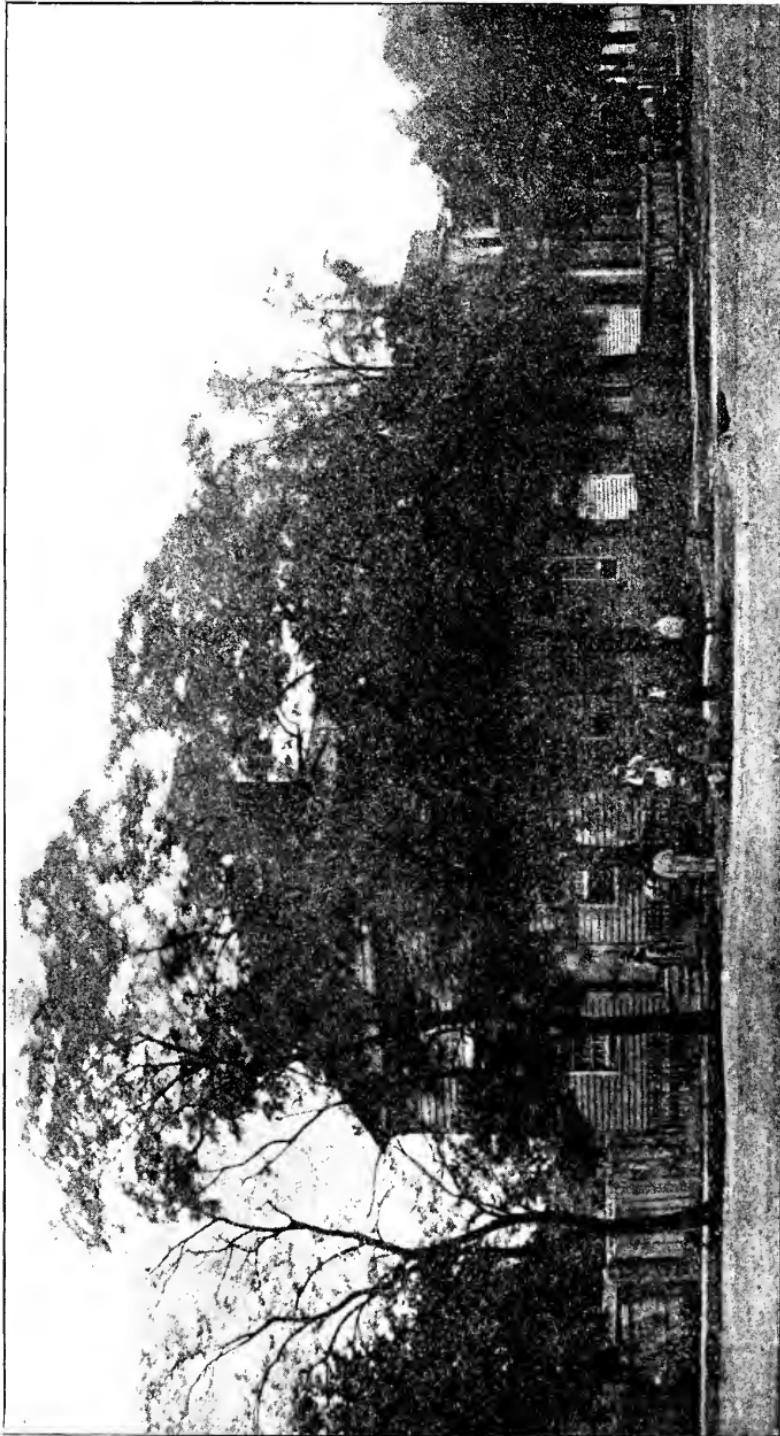
*See sketch of 11. Datus Kelley⁽⁴⁾



IRAD KELLEY.



HOMESTEAD OF IRAD KELLEY, CLEVELAND, O., BUILT 1833, TAKEN DOWN 1865.



HOMESTEAD OF JOSEPH REYNOLDS KELLEY, CLEVELAND, O., BIRTHPLACE OF HORACE KELLEY.

his latest days he was proud to show his agility by leading in a cotillion or cutting a "pigeon wing"; while his exceedingly well stored mind and natural brightness made him a most entertaining host. Perhaps no man ever lived in Cleveland of whose sayings and doings more amusing anecdotes are told. Some of these stories, notably that of the eleven men, whom, as foreman of a jury, which would not agree with him, he reported to the court as "the eleven contrariest men" he ever saw in his life, have obtained national currency.*

He was very fond of a joke, and was an inveterate story teller, but singularly enough was very slow to catch "the point" himself, and it happened not infrequently that he would burst into uncontrollable laughter after hearing a funny story, when everyone else had recovered from merriment. He appreciated a joke on himself as much as on anyone else, and his temper was as quick to subside as it was to arise.†

In stature he was a man of medium height, stated in a passport, which has been preserved, as five feet eight inches. His figure was spare, eyes blue, complexion florid, and his features,

*It is interesting to know that as this jury was unable to agree, it was shut up in a room for the night and locked in. The men got to "sky larking" and after a time became very hungry. Irad, (who was responsible for the affair) volunteered to go out on a foraging expedition. They accordingly let him down from the window by means of a rope made of bed sheets, etc. Upon his return he was hauled up with an ample supply of provisions and they had a fine spread at his expense. It is to be feared that their deliberations that night were not of the most serious nature.

†The following anecdote is told illustrating this trait. His son Henry, having provoked him by some saucy reply, Irad started after him to administer corporal punishment. Henry ran into the carriage house and by clever dodging around the carriages, managed to elude his father, who, in the meantime, was waxing furious. In a paroxysm of rage Irad grasped a large straw which lay on the floor and, with that in his hand, continued the chase, much to the amusement of Henry, who commenced to laugh. Irad, suddenly realizing the ridiculousness of the situation, was unable to proceed further for laughter, and gave up the pursuit.

as will be seen from the portrait inserted in this volume, of unusual strength. The Roman nose, prominent chin and firm mouth are those of no commonplace person.

He was an advocate of many reforms, which, with certain eccentricities of manner, marked him as "peculiar". It is to be remarked, however, that many of his favorite ideas, formerly much ridiculed, are today receiving the serious thought of the world. Among these are phonetic spelling, "women's rights," and "arbitration".

Like Mr. Wegg in "Our Mutual Friend", he "occasionally dropped into poetry", and expressed his ideas in verse. This little weakness probably deprived him of many converts. He wrote many articles and political songs, which appeared in the daily papers at the time, and in 1854 published a treatise on Railroad Routes to the Pacific, pointing out several practicable routes, which have since been substantially used in the construction of our present trans-continental roads.

He was very active in advocating the extension of Superior and Ontario Streets through the Public Square. His articles in the papers on the subject probably had considerable to do with the final accomplishment of this improvement. He would never go around the Square, as customary, but would always climb the fence and "cut across lots," probably hoping by force of example to influence others.

In 1856 he visited California, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and purchased 100 acres of land at San Diego.

Even at the age of 84 his vigor seemed unimpaired. In 1875 he started for Brazil, but while awaiting the arrival of his daughter, Martha, who was to have accompanied him, he was taken suddenly ill with pleurisy, and died at the St. Charles Hotel, New York City, Jan. 21, 1875. He is buried in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.

His wife, Harriet (Pease) Kelley, had died Feb. 11, 1862.

The children of Irad Kelley and Harriet (Pease) Kelley were as follows:

37. GUSTAVUS⁽⁵⁾, b. May 20, 1820; d. Oct. 11, 1824.
38. GEORGE⁽⁵⁾, b. Sept. 1, 1822; d. March 26, 1893.
39. MARY⁽⁵⁾, b. Nov. 9, 1824; d. July 9, 1825.
40. EDWIN⁽⁵⁾, b. Aug. 2, 1826; d. Nov. 11, 1862.
41. CHARLES⁽⁵⁾, b. Sept. 22, 1828; d. Oct., 1876.
42. FRANKLIN⁽⁵⁾, b. March 5, 1831; d. Sept. 29, 1871.
43. MARTHA LOUISA⁽⁵⁾, b. Feb. 23, 1833.
44. NORMAN⁽⁵⁾, b. July 9, 1836.
45. LAURA HARRIET⁽⁵⁾, b. Mar. 18, 1839.
46. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON⁽⁵⁾, b. May 27, 1841; d. Oct., 1886.

14. JOSEPH REYNOLDS KELLEY^{(4)*} fourth son of 8. Daniel⁽³⁾ and Jemima (Stow) Kelley, was born at Middlefield, Conn., Mar. 29, 1794, removed to Lowville, New York, with his parents in 1798, receiving here his education. In the winter of 1814 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he actively engaged in business in partnership with his brother Irad. He became the owner of considerable land in what is now the heart of the city, and, like his brothers Irad and Thomas, bought and sold much real estate in the early days of Cleveland.

*The compiler has been unable to secure data from which to prepare a biographical sketch of Joseph Reynolds Kelley. This is the more to be regretted on account of the beneficent gift of his son Horace to the city of Cleveland, which lends added interest to the subject of the latter's parentage.

January 10, 1814, he married Betsey Gould. The old homestead, shown in our illustration, in which his son Horace was born, is still standing on the northwest corner of Bank and Lake Streets.

Joseph Reynolds Kelley died at Cleveland, Ohio, August 23, 1823.

The only child of Joseph Reynolds Kelley and Betsey (Gould) Kelley was

47. HORACE⁽⁵⁾, b. July 18, 1819; d. Dec. 4, 1890.

15. THOMAS MOORE KELLEY⁽⁴⁾,* fifth son of 8. Daniel⁽³⁾ and Jemima (Stow) Kelley, was born at Middlefield, Conn., March 17, 1797, and, with his parents, removed to Lowville, N. Y., in 1798, where, as in the case of his brothers, he was educated, being one of the first students of Lowville Academy, of which his father was one of the founders. He also attended Onondaga Academy.

We find the following incident of his childhood in the diary of an early settler of Lowville, under date May 20, 1799:

"At Kelley's, his child Thomas fell into his saw-mill pond, and lay there as near as we could judge at least a quarter of an hour. Every appearance of life and heat was gone. After much pains we restored him to life. He lay floating on the pond."†

*Much of the following article is taken from a sketch of Mr. Kelley by Hon. J. W. Allen published in the History of Cuyahoga County, compiled by Crisfield Johnson, Cleveland, 1879. The compiler regrets that the account of his life, like that of his brothers, Datus, Alfred and Irad, has not been prepared by one of his own family, who could have done better justice to his character and services, which certainly deserve fuller and worthier treatment than it has been possible to give them with the meagre materials at the writer's command.

†Hough's History of Lewis County, N. Y., p. 145.

In 1814 and 1815 we find him out of school and at Lowville and Middletown, where he appears to have been reading law. Several letters are preserved, which passed between him and his parents about this time. Thus, on January 5, 1815, his father writes from Cleveland:

"I am sorry you have been disappointed as to your attending the lectures at Fairfield. Respecting your attending the French school at New Haven, you may go if you think most advisable, but as to the learning of the French language I presume you may learn it in this place [Cleveland] as there is a man, who now keeps the post office, who is a learned Frenchman and who I think could well instruct you. He is a native of France, was in office under Napoleon, lost his property in Detroit, is now in low circumstances, with his family here. We are now living in a house belonging to Alfred, prepared particularly for us until the other [i. e. the stone house built by Alfred, shown in the illustration] can be built. It is comfortable, the lower rooms being finished, so that we now make a home for our children to come to. Irad and Reynolds have moved into their own house, which will well accommodate them as to a house and store. We shall be happy when it shall be convenient for you to join the rest of our children here and make the number of our family complete."

Feb. 2, his father writes again:

"In your last you do not mention about going to Connecticut. If you conclude not to go there and are not particularly profiting yourself by any studies there [at Lowville], perhaps you had better come here [to Cleveland] this winter, if opportunity should present of getting along. We should be very glad to have you here as soon as can be consistent with your profit. Alfred will probably be home from the legislature in about a month, when you can profitably pursue your [law] studies here, and we receive the pleasure of seeing our children all together once more."

He came to Cleveland in June, 1815, and, as we have seen, the parents had their family once more together until the middle of September, when his mother and brother Daniel died. The remainder of Thomas M. Kelley's life was spent in Cleveland, with the growth and development of which city he was closely identified.

May 6, 1833, Mr. Kelley married Lucy Harris Latham,*

*Lucy Harris Latham was a descendant of William Latham, who, then a boy of fifteen, came over in the Mayflower with John Carver in 1620. The descent of Lucy Latham from William Latham is as follows:

I. WILLIAM LATHAM, came to America 1620, Plymouth, Duxbury and Bridgewater.

II. ROBERT LATHAM, of Cambridge, Mass. He removed to Marshfield, where he was constable in 1643; thence to Plymouth, where he married Susannah, daughter of John Winslow, in 1649. He afterward removed to Bridgewater. The children of Robert and Susannah (Winslow) Latham were, Mercy, b. June 2, 1650; James, *Chilton*, Joseph, Elizabeth, Hannah and Sarah.

The genealogy of the Winslow family is traceable back to the 14th century. John Winslow, father of Susannah Winslow (Latham), who was born April, 1597, came over from England in the Fortune in 1623, and in 1627 married Mary, daughter of James Chilton. Mary Chilton came over in the Mayflower, and there is a tradition, probably without foundation, that she was the first person of English parentage that leapt upon Plymouth Rock. The same claim is made for John Alden, but Savage rudely demolishes both of these harmless stories by stating that neither Mary Chilton nor John Alden "is entitled to that merit." John Winslow was a representative in 1653 and two years more. In 1657 he removed to Boston, where he was a thrifty merchant; was freeman 1672 and died 1674.

III. CHILTON LATHAM was born 1671; died 1751. In 1699 he married Susannah Kingman (b. 1679, d. 1776), who was the daughter of John Kingman of Weymouth, who was the son of Henry Kingman of Weymouth, freeman March 3, 1636.

IV. ARTHUR LATHAM was born 1705; died 1736; married 1733 Else Allen (b. 1707), daughter of Nehemiah Allen (b. 1681) and Sarah Wormel. Nehemiah Allen was the son of Samuel Allen (b. 1632, d. 1703) and Sarah Partridge.

V. NEHEMIAH LATHAM was born at East Bridgewater, Mass., in 1735, died Nov. 21, 1807; married in 1757 to Lucy Harris, whose genealogy is traced below.

VI. ARTHUR LATHAM was born Feb. 16, 1758, at Bridgewater, Mass.; died at Lyme, N. H., 1843; married May 21, 1782, Mary Post, whose genealogy is given below. Arthur Latham came to Lyme, N. H., about 1780; his name appears with rank of private on the Lexington Alarm Roll of Capt. Robert Orr's company, Col. John Bailey's regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Bridgewater; length of service 8 days; appears also among a list of men as corporal in Capt. Sprague's Company, October, 1777. See Record Index to the Revolutionary War Archives, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Vol. 13, p. 24, and Vol. 49, p. 46.

VII. WILLIAM HARRIS LATHAM was born at Lyme, N. H., June 13, 1788; died at Thetford, Vermont, Sept. 17, 1868; married, Oct. 18, 1809,

eldest daughter of William Harris Latham, of Thetford, Vermont.

Their first home in Cleveland was in a house back of the store of Ira and Joseph Reynolds Kelley, on Superior Street.

Azubah Jenks, who was born Feb. 14, 1791, at Lyme, N. H., and died July 7, 1870, at Thetford; she was one of 21 children of Zachariah Jenks (b. 1753, d. 1827) and Sarah Tyler (b. 1770, d. 1844). Zachariah Jenks was the son of William Jenks. William Harris Latham was an active, energetic man, who was successful in business and farm management. He was Captain of militia, a volunteer of 1812, and held various town offices. By his wife Azubah Jenks, he had seventeen children, as follows: *Lucy Harris*, Azubah, William Harris, Arthur, Azubah (2), Nehemiah, Julia Ann, a son, Sarah, Mary, Charles French, Arabel, Isabel, Henry Martin, Lucy Janette, Edward Payson, James Kent Shepherd.

VIII. LUCY HARRIS LATHAM was born at Lyme, N. H., Sept. 3, 1810; died at Cleveland, O., June 16, 1874; married Thomas Moore Kelley, as stated in the text.

The genealogy of Lucy Harris, wife of V. Nehemiah Latham is traced as follows:

- I. ARTHUR HARRIS, d. 1673.
- II. ISAAC HARRIS, m. Mercy Latham, a sister of Chilton Latham.
- III. ISAAC HARRIS, m. 1707, Jane Cook, daughter of Caleb Cook.
- IV. ARTHUR HARRIS, b. 1708; m. 1730, Mehitable Rickard, daughter of Samuel Rickard.
- V. LUCY HARRIS, b. 1739; d. July 1, 1801, at Lyme, N. H.; m. Nehemiah Latham, as above shown.

The genealogy of Mary Post, wife of VI. Arthur Latham, is traced as follows:

- I. STEPHEN POST, who came from England 1634-5 and died at Saybrook 1659. He settled first at Cambridge, then in 1636 removed to Hartford, of which he was one of the original proprietors.
- II. THOMAS POST, m. 1730, Diana Brown.
- III. PETER POST, b. 1736; d. 1811; m. 1757 Mary Thompson (b. 1741, d. 1770) daughter of John Thompson and Mary Otis. Mary Otis was the daughter of Joseph Otis (b. 1665, d. 1754) and Dorothy Thomas. Joseph Otis was a son of John Otis (b. England 1620, d. Scituate, Mass., 1683), who was a son of John Otis (b. 1581, d. 1657; came from Barnstable, Devonshire, to Hingham, 1635). Dorothy Thomas was the daughter of Nathaniel Thomas (b. 1643, d. 1718) and Deborah Jacob, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Jacob.
- IV. MARY POST, b. 1760; d. Feb. 9, 1836; married Arthur Latham 1782, as above shown.

This house was the one in which Irad had lived so long and in which his father, Judge Daniel Kelley, had died two years before.

In 1836, Thomas built the homestead which still stands on the northwest corner of Euclid Avenue and Huntington Street, Cleveland, and is now the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Alice K. Cole. It is shown in the illustration, entitled "Homestead of Thomas Moore Kelley, Cleveland, O., built 1836," and is a refreshing survival of the architecture of the colonial days.

For many years Mr. Kelley was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and especially in packing and shipping beef and pork, pot and pearl ashes, furs and some minor articles, the products of the then new country, down Lakes Erie and Ontario and the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, a distant, but, for such articles, the most accessible market. After the completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825, a large part of this trade was diverted through that channel.

From an early date Mr. Kelley was largely concerned in real estate operations. In 1836, he and Ashbel W. Walworth allotted the lands south of Ohio Street and large tracts beyond, reaching to the Cuyahoga River, all of which property is now in the heart of the city. His name also appears upon many important transfers of property. It was largely by successful transactions in land in Cleveland that he accumulated his fortune.

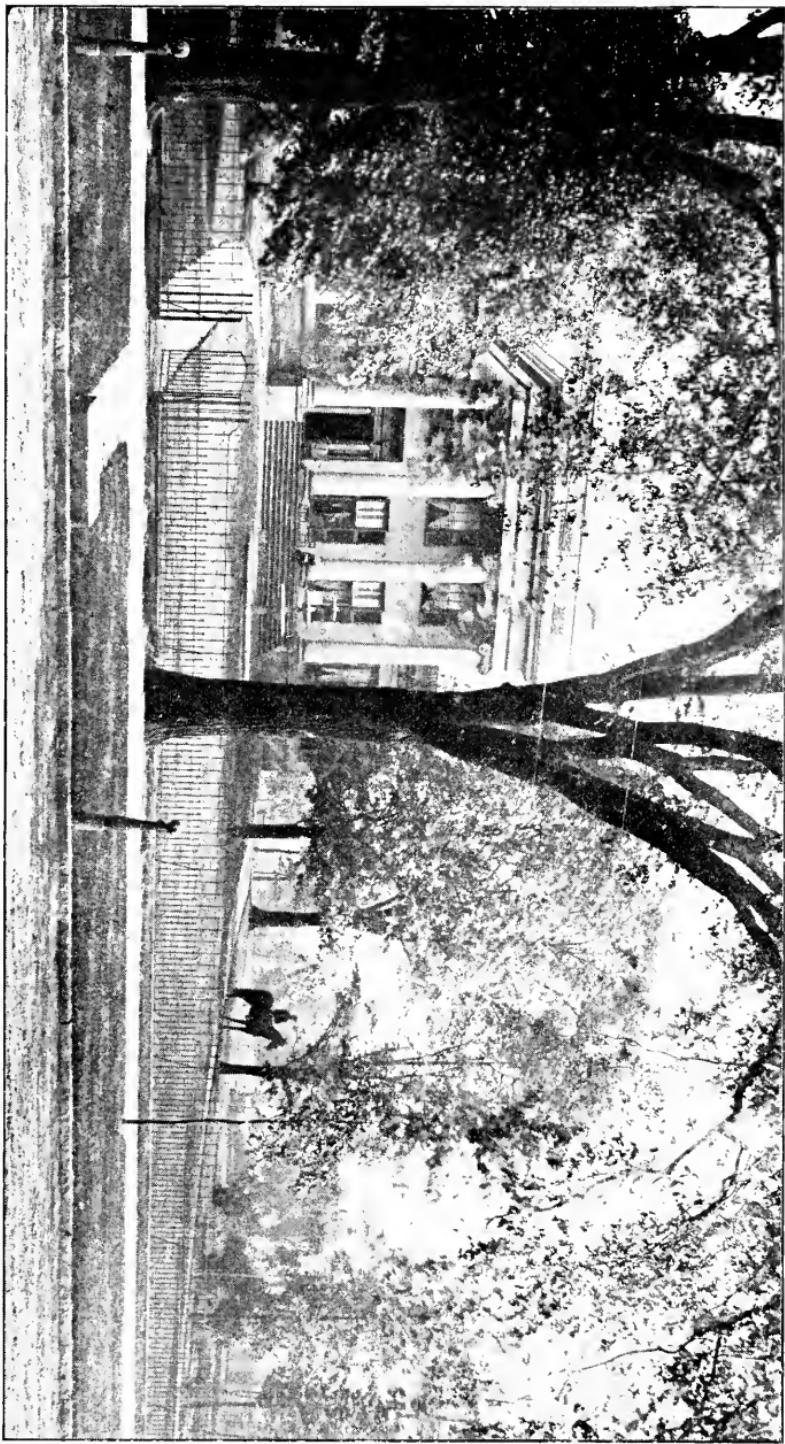
He also became interested in banking, and, in January, 1848, was elected president of the Merchant's Bank, afterward the Merchant's National, now the Mercantile National Bank of Cleveland. He remained connected with this bank as president, and afterward as a director, until 1874, when he resigned on account of ill health.

Mr. Kelley served as member of the City Council from the second ward of Cleveland in 1840, and took an active part in



THOMAS MOORE KELLEY.

HOMESTEAD OF THOMAS MOORE KELLEY, CLEVELAND, O., BUILT 1836.



the political campaign of that year, which resulted in the election of William Henry Harrison to the presidency. His brother Alfred was chairman of the Whig State Central Committee, and he himself was a candidate for the legislature, to which he was duly chosen. 1841-43 he represented Cuyahoga County in the 40th and 41st General Assemblies and did efficient service to his constituents and state as a law maker.

Under the old Constitution, Ohio was divided into a dozen or more judicial circuits, in each of which was a "president judge" (a lawyer), who held courts in the various counties. The president judge was assisted in each county by three associates, usually among the best men, but not lawyers, who could and sometimes did over-ride the president and who in his absence could hold terms without him. In 1846 Thomas Kelley was elected one of these lay judges, and from this was, like his father, known in the community as Judge Kelley. It is said that, in the absence of the president judge, Mr. Kelley's charges to the grand jury were much superior to most similar efforts even of trained jurists. His earlier legal studies, while never turned to account in the actual practice of the profession, must have been of material assistance to him in his judicial position, as they doubtless were in his business relations.

In 1841 the administration of President Harrison offered him the office of United States Marshal for the District of Ohio, then embracing the whole state. The offer was the more complimentary because, owing to the disturbed conditions arising out of the "Patriot War", the relations of the United States with Great Britain were in a very critical state. The northern frontier swarmed with men eager to involve the two countries in war, and the duties of marshal required a man of great courage, firmness and discretion. Such Daniel Webster, then secretary of

state, knew Thomas M. Kelley to be. Mr. Kelley had agreed to accept the position, but the speedy death of General Harrison and the political difficulties which thereupon arose between President Tyler and the Whig Congress, delayed and finally prevented further action upon the appointment.

He did not give his whole mind to the management of business affairs. He was early identified with the Western Reserve Historical Society and other public interests, to all of which he was a free contributor of money, labor and influence. He was a man of unusual intelligence, and was an industrious reader, not only of current literature, but of standard books. He formed his opinions deliberately, and generally correctly, and then, like his brothers, was prone to adhere to them persistently.

In his domestic relations, Judge Kelley was kind, liberal and affectionate, and among his associates in the outer world he was much esteemed for his sterling integrity and business ability, which contributed not a little to the development and prosperity of Cleveland.

His wife, too, will long be remembered in the community for her devout christian character, the patient amiability of her life and her benevolent interest in every good work.

On April 8, 1874, four years before his death, while at a meeting of the board of directors of the Merchant's National Bank, Mr. Kelley suffered a stroke of paralysis, after which he was able to go out but little, only visiting the bank once before his death, which occurred on June 12, 1878. He was the last survivor of this family of pioneer brothers.

His wife, Lucy Harris (Latham) Kelley, had died June 16, 1874.

The children of Thomas Moore Kelley and Lucy Harris (Latham) Kelley were:

48. LUCY ELLEN⁽⁵⁾, b. Feb. 17, 1836; d. Dec. 30, 1857.
49. JULIA LATHAM⁽⁵⁾, b. Aug. 26, 1842; d. Aug. 17, 1843.
50. MARY ALICE⁽⁵⁾, b. April 18, 1845.
51. THOMAS ARTHUR⁽⁵⁾, b. Mar. 15, 1849.

16. DANIEL KELLEY⁽⁴⁾, sixth son of 8. Daniel⁽³⁾ and Jemima (Stow) Kelley, was born October 21, 1802, at Lowville, N. Y.; died at Cleveland, Ohio, September 10, 1815.

FIFTH GENERATION.

I. CHILDREN OF 11. DATUS KELLEY⁽⁴⁾ AND SARA (DEAN) KELLEY.

17. ADDISON KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, eldest son of 11. Datus⁽⁴⁾ and Sara (Dean) Kelley, was born at Rockport, Ohio, June 11, 1812; is said to have been the first white child born in that township; he removed to Kelley's Island, Ohio, in January, 1834, and lived there until his death, January 31, 1895; October 12, 1837, he married Ann Marilla Millard, daughter of Royal and Anna (Francis) Millard, of Rockport, Ohio, who was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 21, 1818; died at Kelley's Island Sept. 3, 1885.

The portraits of Addison and Ann Marilla (Millard) Kelley in this volume are from photographs taken only shortly before their respective deaths.

In 1861-65 Addison Kelley built the large stone house shown in our illustration, which is still a landmark on the south shore of Kelley's Island, and which, during his lifetime, was second in hospitality to few homes in Ohio.

Children of Addison Kelley and Ann Marilla (Millard) Kelley:

52. FREDERICK⁽⁶⁾, b. July 20, 1838; d. April 24, 1864.
53. STERLING HERMAN⁽⁸⁾, b. May 15, 1841; d. Jan. 21, 1844.
54. EDWARD DATUS⁽⁶⁾, b. Feb. 26, 1843; d. Feb. 1, 1857.

55. FRANCIS MILLARD⁽⁶⁾, b. Aug. 5, 1844;

56. EVERETT CLAPP⁽⁶⁾, b. July 21, 1846; d. Nov. 5. 1875.

18. JULIUS KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 11. Datus⁽⁴⁾ and Sara (Dean) Kelley, was born at Rockport, Ohio, February 3, 1814; died at Kelley's Island, Ohio, November 3, 1883; married Mary Adams Hitchcock, daughter of Samuel Miller and Mary (Adams) Hitchcock, March 9, 1836. They lived at Kelley's Island in the stone house just west of the "Tiber".

The portrait of Julius Kelley in this volume is from a photograph taken in middle life.

Children of Julius Kelley and Mary Adams (Hitchcock) Kelley:

57. SAMUEL HEBER⁽⁶⁾, b. Oct. 9, 1837; d. June 18, 1852.

58. MARY CAROLINE⁽⁶⁾, b. June 10, 1839;

59. DOUGLAS OTTINGER⁽⁶⁾, b. Jan. 28, 1844;

60. ZINA HITCHCOCK⁽⁶⁾, b. June 10, 1847;

19. DANIEL KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 11. Datus⁽⁴⁾ and Sara (Dean) Kelley, was born at Rockport, O., September 26, 1815; died at Rockport, January 4, 1836.

20. SAMUEL KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 11. Datus⁽⁴⁾ and Sara (Dean) Kelley, was born at Rockport, O., June 23, 1817; died at Rockport, August 16, 1818.

21. EMELINE KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 11. Datus⁽⁴⁾ and Sara (Dean) Kelley, was born at Rockport, O., June 10, 1819; ; married George Cabot Huntington, son of Erastus and Abigail (Hyde) Huntington,* of Norwich, Conn., Nov. 7, 1837; lived at Kelley's Island, where all their children except the eldest were born; is now in Denver, Colorado, with her son, Joseph A.

The portrait in these pages was taken in 1897.

Children of George C. Huntington and Emeline (Kelley) Huntington:

(A) ERASTUS⁽⁶⁾, born August 15, 1838; ; married Elzina Hamilton, daughter of James and Sabra (Titus) Hamilton, of Kelley's Island, Sept. 16, 1863; lived at Kelley's Island.

Children of Erastus Huntington and Elzina (Hamilton) Huntington:

(a) Simon⁽⁷⁾, b. Dec. 21, 1866; ;
m. Mary Kastning, Oct. 4, 1888.

Children of Simon Huntington and Mary (Kastning) Huntington:

(1) Erastus H.⁽⁸⁾, b. Jan. 15, 1890;

(2) Ruth⁽⁸⁾, b. May 9, 1891;

*The Huntington family is one of the most prominent in the annals of Connecticut. Among the Huntingtons of Norwich and neighboring towns are five or six judges, five members of Congress, one of them President of the Continental Congress, and Governor of the State, and six or seven who acquired the military rank of Colonels and Generals in the army of the Revolution. See Caulkin's Hist. of Norwich, also the Genealogical Memoir of the Huntington Family, pub. by Rev. E. B. Huntington, of Stamford, Conn.

(b) Stella⁽⁷⁾, b. Dec. 22, 1876;

(B) SIMON⁽⁶⁾, born December 15, 1839; died Jan. 19, 1863, from wounds received at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 30, 1862; lived at Kelley's Island; never married.

(C) DANIEL K.⁽⁶⁾, born March 28, 1845; ; married Emma Farr, daughter of Aurelius and Louisa M. (Follett) Farr, of Rockport, O., June 18, 1867; lived at Kelley's Island, O., now Olmsted, O.

Children of Daniel K. Huntington and Emma (Farr) Huntington:

(a) George Farr⁽⁷⁾, b. Feb. 7, 1871; d. Aug. 28, 1875.

(b) Fannie⁽⁷⁾, b. July 14, 1876; ; married Orson Sawyer Upp, son of Philip A. and Nancy L. (Sawyer) Upp, of Edgerton, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1897.

(c) Allie Wright⁽⁷⁾, b. Oct. 24, 1879;

(d) Alfred Kelley⁽⁷⁾, b. Oct. 24, 1879; d. Dec. 17, 1880.

(e) Minerva Agnes⁽⁷⁾, b. Sept. 9, 1883;

(D) JOSEPH A.⁽⁶⁾, born Feb. 10, 1850; ; married Theophania Haynes, May 28, 1877, who died soon afterward. Lives at Denver, Col.

Only child of Joseph A. Huntington and Theophania (Haynes) Huntington:

(a) Theophania⁽⁷⁾, b. Jan. 20, 1880;

22. CAROLINE KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 11. Datus⁽⁴⁾ and Sara (Dean) Kelley was born at Rockport, O., April 15, 1821; ; Nov. 7, 1844, married Charles Carpenter, son of Gardner and Mary (Huntington) Carpenter, of Norwich, Conn.; lives at Kelley's Island, O.

Her portrait, inserted in these pages, is from a photograph taken in 1892.

Children of Charles Carpenter and Caroline (Kelley) Carpenter (all born at Kelley's Island):

(A) LESTER⁽⁶⁾, born April 7, 1846; ; married Jessie Christie Robertson, daughter of Peter and Isabella (Christie) Robertson, Feb. 18, 1891; lives at Kelley's Island.

Children of Lester Carpenter and Jessie Christie (Robertson) Carpenter:

(a) Douglass Robertson⁽⁷⁾, b. Dec. 17, 1891;

(b) Dorothy Isabella⁽⁷⁾, b. Apr. 13, 1896;

(c) Kelley⁽⁷⁾, b. May 22, 1897;

(B) ALIDA J.⁽⁶⁾, born April 18, 1848; ; married David Seton, son of John and Jane (Drysdale) Seton, Nov. 7, 1870; he died in Kansas.

Children of David Seton and Alida J. (Carpenter) Seton:

(a) Minerva⁽⁷⁾, b. March 2, 1872;

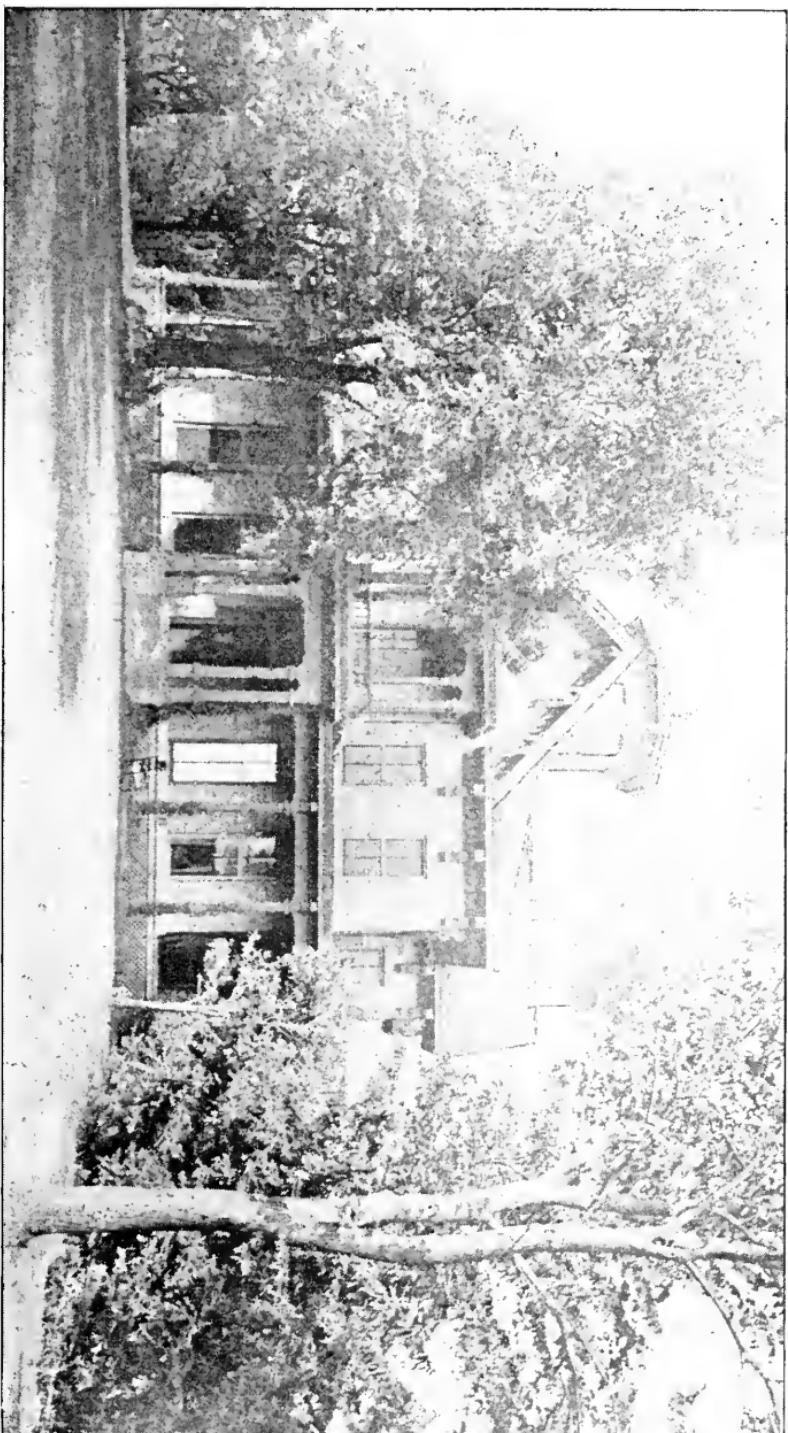
(b) Charles Carpenter⁽⁷⁾, b. Jan. 6, 1874;



ADDISON KELLEY.



ANN MARILLA (MILLARD) KELLEY.



HOMESTEAD OF ADDISON KELLEY, KELLEY'S ISLAND, O.



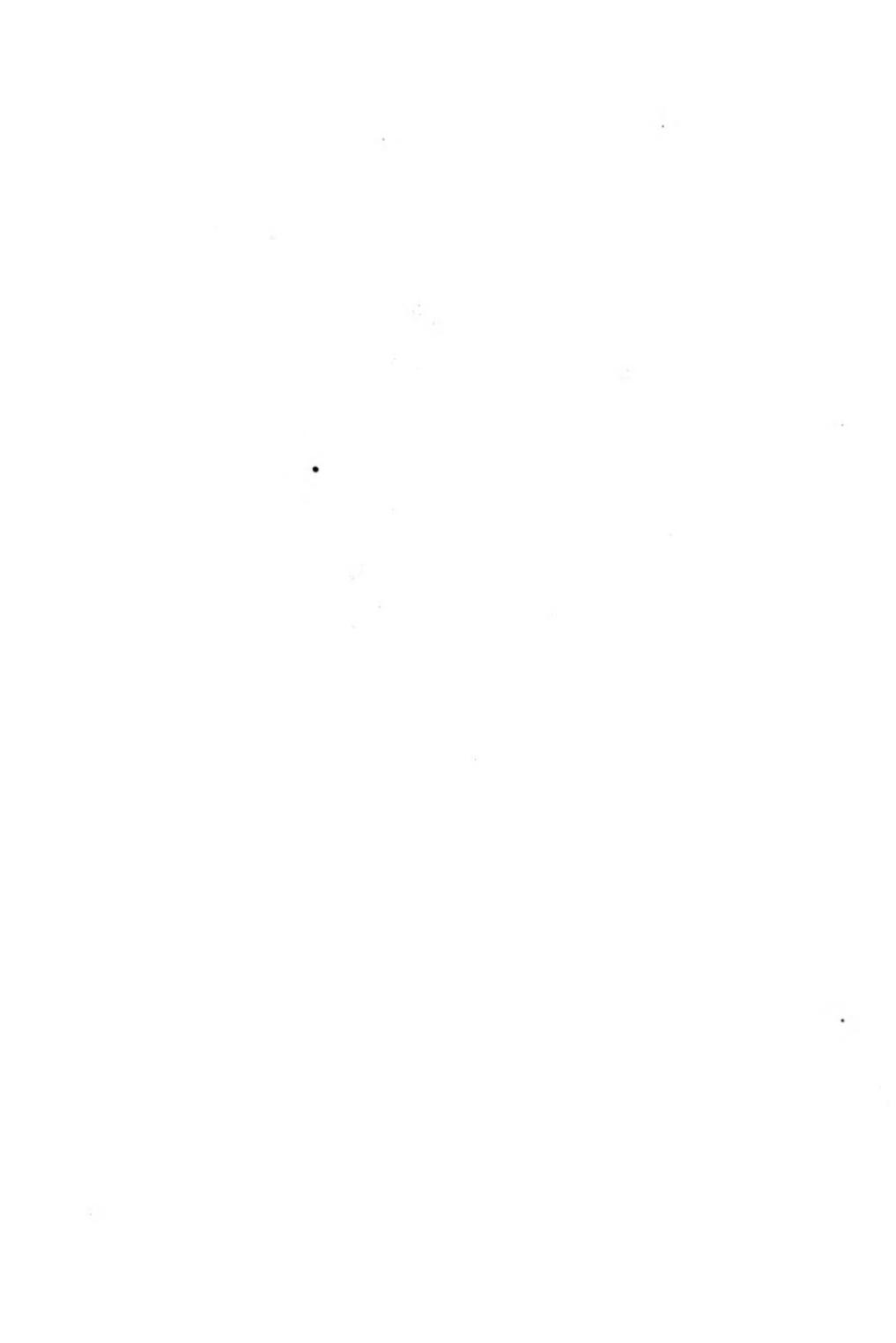
JULIUS KELLEY.



EMELINE KELLEY HUNTINGTON.



CAROLINE KELLEY CARPENTER.





ALFRED STOW KELLEY.



HANNAH (FARR) KELLEY.



WILLIAM DEAN KELLEY.

(c) Arthur Drysdale⁽⁷⁾, b. Oct. 19, 1875;

(C) MARY H.⁽⁶⁾, born Oct. 25, 1854; married Thomas F. Ward, August 22, 1877; he died in Colorado; lived, Kelley's Island, O., Colorado, California, etc.

Children of Thomas F. Ward and Mary H. (Carpenter) Ward:

(a) Alice Leonard⁽⁷⁾, b. June 13, 1878; d. June 21, 1878.

(b) Alice Carolina⁽⁷⁾, b. Sept 7, 1879;

(D) SARA DEAN⁽⁶⁾, born Oct. 9, 1859; married David Moysey, son of Robert Rosling and Sarah (Dennison) Moysey, April 24, 1883; lived Kelley's Island, now at Elyria, O.

Children of David Moysey and Sara Dean (Carpenter) Moysey:

(a) Lynne Dennison⁽⁷⁾, b. Feb. 22, 1884;

(b) Mildred Kelley⁽⁷⁾, b. Oct. 7, 1886;

(c) Mabel Carpenter⁽⁷⁾, b. Jan. 9, 1889;

(d) Florence Gladys⁽⁷⁾, b. Jan. 9, 1889;

23. BETSEY KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 11. Datus⁽⁴⁾ and Sara (Dean) Kelley, was born at Rockport, O., December 18, 1823; Sept. 16, 1845 married William S. Webb [who was born June 16, 1823, was a captain of volunteers

during the rebellion, and was the son of Joseph L. and Isabella (Ball) Webb, of Delaware, O.]; lived at Kelley's Island, and later at Larned, Kansas.

Children of William S. Webb and Betsey (Kelley) Webb (all born at Kelley's Island):

(A) SARA⁽⁶⁾, born June 18, 1846; ; married Jacob W. Rush, June 18, 1868; lived at Kelley's Island, afterward at Larned, Kansas.

Children of Jacob W. Rush and Sara (Webb) Rush:

(a) Elizabeth Webb⁽⁷⁾, b. June 2, 1869; ; m. Oscar Norwood, Nov. 13, 1889.

Children of Oscar Norwood and Elizabeth Webb (Rush) Norwood:

(1) Rush J.⁽⁸⁾, b. Oct. 22, 1890;

(2) Joseph A.⁽⁸⁾, b. Feb. 4, 1892;

(b) Isabella Webb⁽⁷⁾, b. Feb. 23, 1872; d. Apr. 2, 1888.

(c) Edna Spaulding⁽⁷⁾, b. Aug. 1, 1873;

(d) William Webb⁽⁷⁾, b. Feb. 5, 1875;

(e) Charles C.⁽⁷⁾, b. Feb. 1, 1881; d. Feb. 11, 1881.

(f) Laura H.⁽⁷⁾, b. June 14, 1884;

(B) ISABELLA BALL⁽⁶⁾, born May 9, 1854;

; graduate Northwestern University; married Rev. Edward L. Parks, son of George Hamline and Julia Ann (Hollister) Parks, July 30, 1879; lived Kelley's Island, O., Iowa and Atlanta, Ga.

Children of Rev. Edward L. Parks and Isabella Ball (Webb) Parks:

- (a) Julia H.⁽⁷⁾, b. Mar. 17, 1880;
- (b) Sarah Rush⁽⁷⁾, b. Jan. 28, 1885;
- (c) George Edward⁽⁷⁾, b. Dec. 17, 1886;
- (d) Emma Webb⁽⁷⁾, b. Oct. 20, 1888;
- (e) Charles Webb⁽⁷⁾, b. Aug. 24, 1890;
- (f) Frances Willard⁽⁷⁾, b. Dec. 11, 1895; d. May 27, 1897.

(C) CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN⁽⁶⁾, born August 16, 1858; ; graduate Simpson Centenary College; married Julia M. Taskett, daughter of Henry and Pamelia (Alton) Taskett, of Bloomfield Township, Polk Co., Iowa, Sept. 11, 1890; lived at Kelley's Island, O., Kansas and Iowa.

Children of Charles Chamberlain Webb and Julia M. (Taskett) Webb, [both born at University Place (Lincoln) Nebraska]:

- (a) Ethel Willard⁽⁷⁾, b. Nov. 12, 1891;
- (b) William Henry⁽⁷⁾, b. Sept. 1, 1893;

24. ALFRED STOW KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 11. Datus⁽⁴⁾ and Sara (Dean) Kelley, was born at Rockport, Ohio, December 23, 1826; ; married Hannah Farr, daughter of Aurelius and Louisa M. (Follett) Farr, of Rockport, Ohio, May 21, 1857; (she was born at Rockport, August 9, 1837; died at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4, 1889); they lived at Kelley's Island until the death of Mrs. Kelley; then Mr. Kelley removed to Cleveland, where he lives with his son.

The portrait of Alfred Stow Kelley inserted in these pages, is from a photograph taken in 1896.

The only child of Alfred Stow Kelley and Hannah (Farr) Kelley was

61. HERMON ALFRED⁽⁶⁾, b. May 15, 1859.

25. WILLIAM DEAN KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 11. Datus⁽⁴⁾ and Sara (Dean) Kelley, was born at Rockport, Ohio, September 7, 1828; died at Kelley's Island, O., Sept. 12, 1892; married Lydia E. Remington, Aug. 7, 1854; she died soon afterward; he married Marcella Dean, daughter of Chester* and Abigail (Taylor) Dean, of Rockport, O., March 20, 1856. They lived at Kelley's Island.

The portrait of William Dean Kelley in this volume is from a photograph taken within a few years of his death.

Children of William Dean Kelley and Marcella (Dean) Kelley:

62. IRVING WASHINGTON⁽⁶⁾, b. Jan. 3, 1857.

63. WILLIAM DATUS⁽⁶⁾, b. May 11, 1859.

*See note on Dean genealogy under sketch of Datus Kelley.

II. CHILDREN OF 12. ALFRED KELLEY⁽⁴⁾ AND
MARY SEYMOUR (WELLES) KELLEY.

26. MARIA KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 12. Alfred⁽⁴⁾ and Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley, was born at Cleveland, O., July 15, 1818; died at Columbus, O., March 21, 1887; married Judge James L. Bates of Columbus, son of Stephen and Naomi (Handy) Bates, of Canandaigua, N. Y. Judge Bates died May 2, 1890; they lived at Columbus, Ohio, in the homestead shown in the illustration entitled "Homestead of Judge James L. Bates," which was built in 1849-50, and taken down in 1891.

Children of James L. Bates and Maria (Kelley) Bates:-

- (A) JULIA⁽⁶⁾, born Oct. 5, 1840; died Feb. 27, 1841.
- (B) EDWARD⁽⁶⁾, born April 23, 1842; died May 13, 1860.
- (C) MARY SEYMOUR⁽⁶⁾, born May 3, 1845;
; lived at Columbus, O. and Lima, N. Y.; not married.
- (D) LUCY KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, born Dec. 9, 1850;
married Col. J. T. Holmes, son of Asa and Mary Holmes, of Columbus, O., Dec 28, 1871; lives at Columbus.

Children of Col. J. T. Holmes and Lucy Kelley (Bates) Holmes:

- (a) Mabel⁽⁷⁾, b. Oct. 13, 1874;
m. Dr. John Dudley Dunham, son of Dr. John Milton Dunham and Annie (Cross) Dunham, of Columbus, April 27, 1897.
- (b) Constance⁽⁷⁾, b. Sept. 20, 1878;

- (c) Lawrence Asa⁽⁷⁾, b. Oct. 23, 1881;
- (d) Helen⁽⁷⁾, b. April 10, 1887; d. May 8, 1887.
- (e) Eleanor⁽⁷⁾, b. March 14, 1892;

(E) ALFRED KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, born Dec. 14, 1853;
; married Louise Strong, daughter of Rev. Addison
Kellogg Strong and Medorah (Elder) Strong, Jan. 20, 1878;
; graduate Princeton 1874 and Theol.
Sem. of the Northwest at Chicago; Presbyterian clergyman; lives
Lima, New York.

Children of Alfred Kelley Bates and Louise (Strong) Bates:

- (a) James Lawrence⁽⁷⁾, b. Jan. 18, 1880;
- (b) Ethel Louise⁽⁷⁾, b. Feb. 28, 1883;
- (c) Janet Madora⁽⁷⁾, b. June 14, 1885;
- (d) Naomi Handy⁽⁷⁾, b. July 27, 1887;
- (e) Alfred Kelley⁽⁷⁾, b. Nov. 18, 1888;
- (f) Edward Strong⁽⁷⁾, b. July 18, 1890;
- (g) Mary Seymour⁽⁷⁾, b. May 3, 1892;
- (h) Gertrude Strong⁽⁷⁾, b. Sept. 29, 1893;

(i) Lucy Holmes⁽⁷⁾, b. April 13, 1896;

(F) FANNY PLATT⁽⁶⁾, born July 20, 1858;

; married William Parker Little, son of Robert Parker Little and Cynthia Dow Little, October 22, 1889; lives Columbus, O.

Children of William Parker Little and Fannie Platt (Bates) Little:

(a) Helen Kelley⁽⁷⁾, b. Nov. 11, 1890;

(b) Evelyn Dow⁽⁷⁾, b. Jan. 20, 1892;

(c) Robert Parker⁽⁷⁾, b. Feb. 8, 1893;

27. JANE KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 12. Alfred⁽⁴⁾ and Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley, was born at Cleveland, O., February 20, 1820; died October 16, 1897; married William Collins, [an attorney-at-law and Member of Congress, from Lowville, N. Y., son of Elah and Maria (Clinton) Collins, of Lowville,] Nov. 22, 1847. They lived at Cleveland, O. Late in life Mrs. Collins removed to Cambridge, Mass.

Children of William Collins and Jane (Kelley) Collins:

(A) FRANCES⁽⁶⁾, born Jan. 19, 1850; died Feb. 10, 1850.

(B) FREDERIC KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, born June 7, 1851, graduate Harvard College, Harvard Law School; ; married Margaret Creighton Wilson at Cleveland, O., Oct. 15, 1894. Lived Cleveland, O., now at Cambridge, Mass.;

(C) WALTER STOW⁽⁶⁾, born July 12, 1854; graduate Harvard College, Harvard Law School; died Dec. 5, 1893, at Clifton Springs, N. Y.; lived Cleveland, O. and New York. Married Florence Nelson Gaston, of Scranton, Pa., July 5, 1883.

Children of Walter Stow Collins and Florence Nelson (Gaston) Collins:

(a) Marjorie Stow⁽⁷⁾, b. Aug. 8, 1885;

(b) Kenneth Gaston⁽⁷⁾, b. Jan. 10, 1893;

(D) MARY⁽⁶⁾, born June 7, 1857; died Mar. 1, 1860.

(E) ALICE⁽⁶⁾, b. June 26, 1859; died Aug. 20, 1859.

28. CHARLOTTE KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 12. Alfred⁽⁴⁾ and Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley, was born at Cleveland, O., April 28, 1822; died October 4, 1828.

29. EDWARD KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 12. Alfred⁽⁴⁾ and Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley, was born at Cleveland, O., April 23, 1824; died July 28, 1825.

30. ADELAIDE KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 12. Alfred⁽⁴⁾ and Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley, was born at Cleveland, O., June 28, 1826; died September 25, 1826.

31. HENRY KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 12. Alfred⁽⁴⁾ and Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley, was born at Akron, O., September 18, 1828; died August 20, 1830.

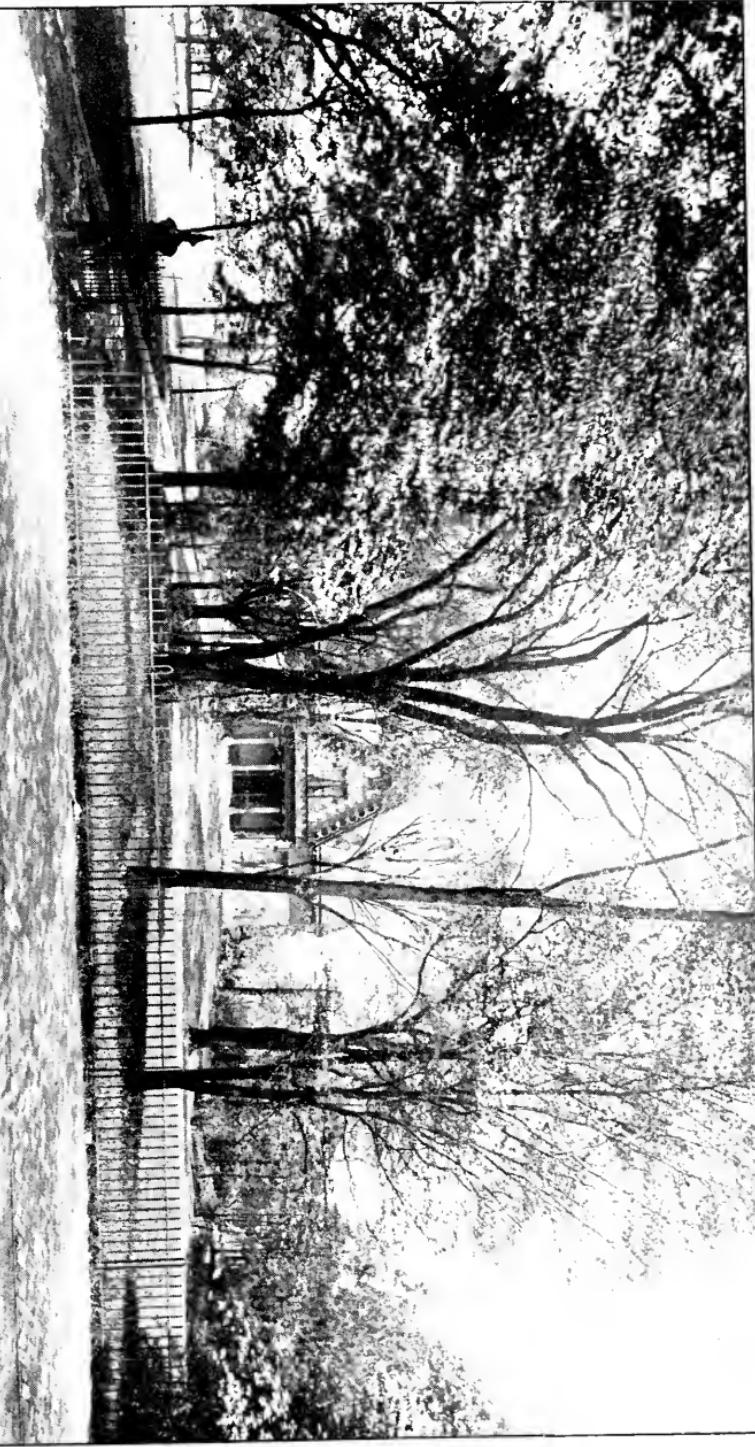


JUDGE JAMES L. BATES.



MARIA KELLEY BATES.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ERIC L. V. D. O.



HOMESTEAD OF JUDGE JAMES L. BATES, COLUMBUS, O.

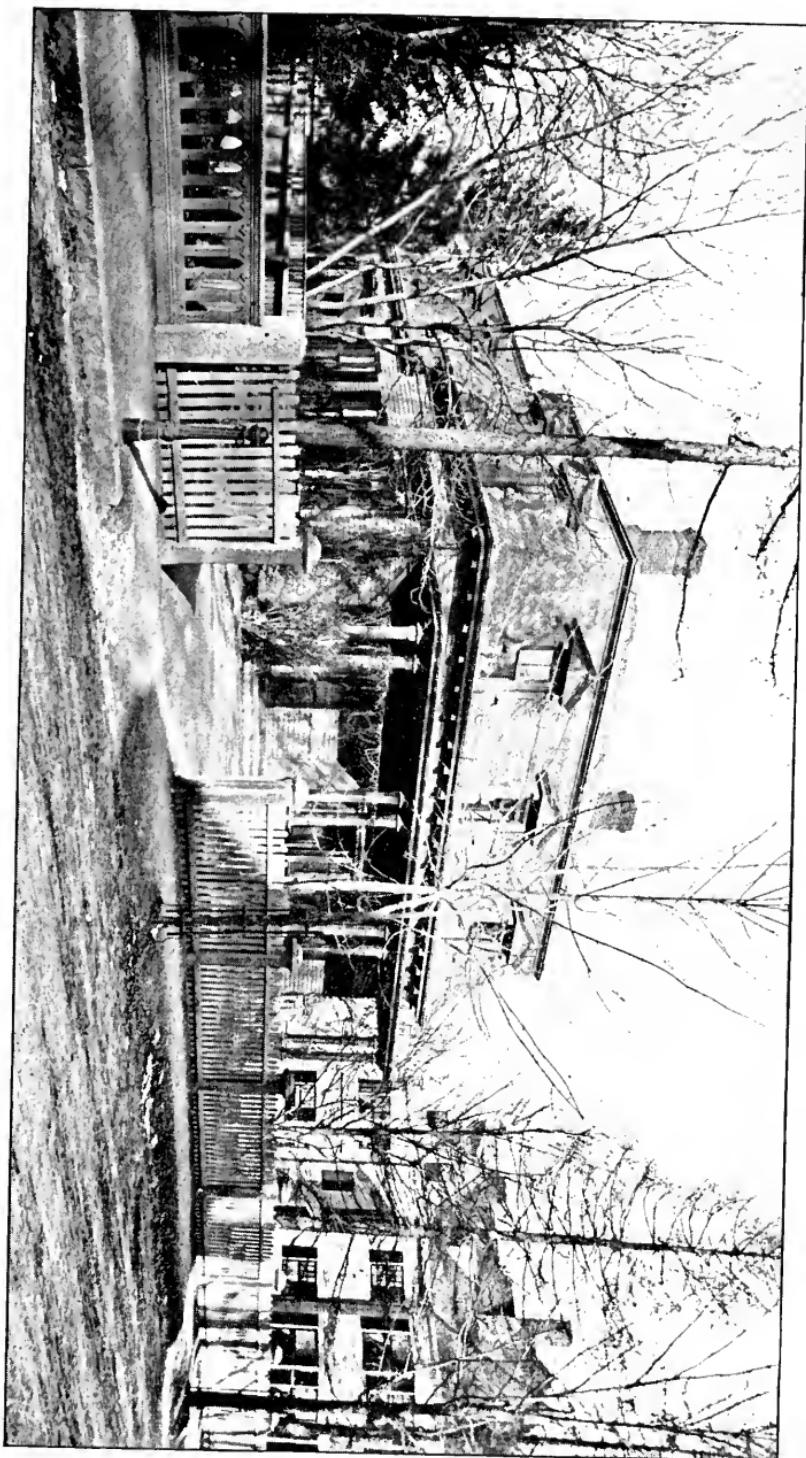


REV. WILLIAM HALE DUNNING.



KATHERINE KELLEY ABBOTT.

HOME OF KATHERINE KELLEY ABBOTT, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



32. HELEN KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 12. Alfred⁽⁴⁾ and Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley, was born at Columbus, O., April 3, 1831; ; married Francis Collins, an attorney-at-law, son of Elah and Maria (Clinton) Collins, of Lowville, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1852; no children; lives Columbus, Ohio.

33. FRANK KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 12. Alfred⁽⁴⁾ and Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley, was born at Columbus, O., March 9, 1834; died October 6, 1838.

34. ANNIE KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 12. Alfred⁽⁴⁾ and Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley, was born at Columbus, O., August 6, 1836; died February 20, 1888; married Col. Carl Gottfried Freudenberg, U. S. A., Jan. 27, 1870; lived at Washington, D. C.; no children.

35. ALFRED KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 12. Alfred⁽⁴⁾ and Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley, was born at Columbus, O., September 8, 1839; ; married Mary Craig Dunlevy, daughter of John Craig Dunlevy and Sarah Jane Hulburd, Nov. 8, 1876. They live in the old homestead of 12. Alfred Kelley⁽⁴⁾ on East Broad street, Columbus (see illustration).

Children of Alfred Kelley and Mary Craig (Dunlevy) Kelley:

64. HELEN GWENDOLYN⁽⁶⁾, b. Nov. 10, 1877;

65. ALFRED DUNLEVY⁽⁶⁾, b. Jan. 18, 1884;

36. KATHERINE KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 12. Alfred⁽⁴⁾ and Mary Seymour (Welles) Kelley, was born September 30, 1841; ; married Rev. William Hale Dunning, son of Edward Dunning, of Mobile, Ala., and Martha Walker (Turner) Dunning, April 7, 1864; he died Feb. 9, 1869. She married Rev. Edward Abbott, youngest son of Rev. Jacob Abbott (author of the "Rollo Books"), and Harriet Vaughen Abbott, August 21, 1883. Lives Cambridge, Mass., in the homestead, an illustration of which is inserted in this volume. Mr. Abbott is the editor of the "*Literary World*." The portrait of Katherine Kelley Abbott inserted herein is from a recent photograph.

Only child of William H. Dunning and Katherine (Kelley) Dunning:

(A) ARTHUR WILKINSON⁽⁶⁾, born Sept. 23, 1867, at Rockport, Mass.; ; married Miss George Baldwin Atkins, of Wilmington, N. C., July 29, 1897;

III. CHILDREN OF 13. IRAD KELLEY⁽⁴⁾ AND HARRIET (PEASE) KELLEY.

37. GUSTAVUS KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 13. Irad⁽⁴⁾ and Harriet (Pease) Kelley, was born May 20, 1820; and was drowned October 11, 1824.

38. GEORGE KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 13. Irad⁽⁴⁾ and Harriet (Pease) Kelley, was born Sept. 1, 1822; died at Kelley's Island, Ohio, March 26, 1894; married Martha J. Eastland, daughter of

Col. James and Mary (Swan) Eastland, of Sparta, Tennessee, (formerly from Virginia), November 18, 1847; lived at Kelley's Island, in a frame house, still standing, which was built on the site of the first log house of Datus Kelley.

Children of George Kelley and Martha J. (Eastland) Kelley:

66. GEORGE⁽⁶⁾, } twins, b. Aug. 20, 1849; d. Sept. 3, 1849
67. MARTHA⁽⁶⁾, } and Sept. 7, 1849, respectively.

68. MARY HARRIET⁽⁶⁾, b. Jan. 21, 1851; d. Dec. 30, 1895.

69. HENRY CLAY⁽⁶⁾, b. Dec. 29, 1852;

70. CHARLES WEST⁽⁶⁾, b. Jan. 31, 1856;

71. LAURA⁽⁶⁾, b. Nov. 10, 1858;

72. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS⁽⁶⁾, b. Oct. 20, 1860;

39. MARY KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 13. Irad⁽⁴⁾ and Harriet (Pease) Kelley, was born November 9, 1824; died July 9, 1825.

40. EDWIN KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 13. Irad⁽⁴⁾ and Harriet (Pease) Kelley, was born August 2, 1826; died at Cleveland, O., November 15, 1862; married Mary A. Beebe, of Hudson, O., October 6, 1852; she died August 7, 1872. He was a physician.

Children of Edwin Kelley and Mary A. (Beebe) Kelley:

73. BELLE HILLIS⁽⁶⁾, no record.

74. MARY ELLEN⁽⁶⁾, b. Jan. 23, 1855;

41. CHARLES KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 13. Irad⁽⁴⁾ and Harriet (Pease) Kelley, was born Sept. 22, 1828; died October —, 1876; married Ada Prosser, of Marietta, O., February 11, 1866; they lived at Kelley's Island; no children.

42. FRANKLIN KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 13. Irad⁽⁴⁾ and Harriet (Pease) Kelley, was born March 5, 1831; died Sept. 29, 1871; never married; lived at Cleveland and Kelley's Island.

43. MARTHA LOUISA KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 13. Irad⁽⁴⁾ and Harriet (Pease) Kelley, was born February 23, 1833;
; not married; lives at Cleveland, Ohio.

44. NORMAN KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son or 13. Irad⁽⁴⁾ and Harriet (Pease) Kelley, was born July 9, 1836;
married Mattie Hanna, daughter of John and Mary (Sterritt) Hanna, of Detroit, Mich., February 7, 1872, they lived at Kelley's Island until 1894, when they removed to Cleveland.

45. LAURA HARRIET KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 13. Irad⁽⁴⁾ and Harriet (Pease) Kelley, was born March 18, 1839;
; married William D. Hills, son of Nathan Cushman and Sabrina Ann (Loomis) Hills of Cleveland, December 1, 1863; lives at Cleveland, O.

Children of William D. Hills and Laura Harriet (Kelley) Hills:

(A) NORMAN E⁽⁶⁾, born Jan. 4, 1868;
married Abby Cleaveland McEwen, daughter of William Cleaveland and Alice (Stanley) McEwen, at Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1895.

Children of Norman E. Hills and Abby Cleaveland (McEwen) Hills:

(a) Helen⁽⁷⁾, b. June 14, 1896;

(B) ROBERT CUSHMAN⁽⁶⁾, born August 18, 1879;

46. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 13. Irad⁽⁴⁾ and Harriet (Pease) Kelley, was born May 27, 1841; died 1887; married Rose Spencer, daughter of T. P. and Mary (Reeve) Spencer, October 10, 1866; was a banker at Cleveland, Ohio.

Children of William H. H. Kelley and Rose (Spencer) Kelley, both born at Cleveland.

75. HENRY HARRISON⁽⁶⁾, born Feb. 25, 1868;

76. REEVE SPENCER⁽⁶⁾, born April 5, 1873;

IV. CHILD OF 14. JOSEPH REYNOLDS KELLEY⁽⁴⁾ AND BETSEY (GOULD) KELLEY.

47. HORACE KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 14. Joseph Reynolds⁽⁴⁾ and Betsey (Gould) Kelley, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, July 18, 1819,* died at Cleveland, December 4, 1890; married Fannie

*The birthplace of Horace Kelley, built by his father about 1815, is shown in the illustration entitled "Homestead of Reynolds Kelley, birthplace of Horace Kelley, Cleveland, O." This old frame house is still standing on the northwest corner of Bank and Lake Streets. It is sadly dilapidated, is surrounded by business, and has been left high up, with its cellar walls mostly above ground, by the grading of adjacent streets.

Miles of Elyria, Ohio, 18 ; they had no children. Horace inherited some property from his father, mostly real estate in Cleveland, which increased greatly in value and received additions under his management. He also owned property on Kelley's Island and was at one time the proprietor of Isle St. George, now usually known as North Bass. He and his wife spent much of their time in foreign travel and in California, where he owned a home, but were usually at their Cleveland home on Willson ave. part of each year. At Horace's death he left nearly all his fortune (something like half a million dollars) to the foundation of an art gallery and school in Cleveland, Judge James M. Jones, Henry C. Ranney, and 24. Alfred S. Kelley⁽⁵⁾ being named as trustees. This gift, together with others from John Huntington, H. B. Hurlbut and J. H. Wade, Jr., makes a total of about two millions of dollars which will ultimately become available for art gallery purposes in Cleveland.

V. CHILDREN OF 15. THOMAS MOORE KELLEY⁽⁴⁾ AND LUCY (LATHAM) KELLEY.

48. LUCY ELLEN KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 15. Thomas Moore⁽⁴⁾ and Lucy (Latham) Kelley, was born February 17, 1836; died December 30, 1857; married George Starr Mygatt, October 15, 1856: lived at Cleveland; no children.

49. JULIA LATHAM KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 15. Thomas Moore⁽⁴⁾ and Lucy (Latham) Kelley, was born August 26, 1842; died August 17, 1843.

50. MARY ALICE KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, daughter of 15. Thomas Moore⁽⁴⁾ and Lucy (Latham) Kelley, was born April 18, 1845; ; married Chester Irving Cole, Jan. 24, 1866; lives Cleveland, O., in her father's old homestead on Euclid ave. (see illustration).

Children of Chester Irving Cole and Mary Alice (Kelley) Cole: .

(A) THOMAS KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, born March 3, 1868;
; married to Virginia A. Thurman, a granddaughter of the late Senator Allan G. Thurman of Ohio, Nov. 22, 1892.

(B) NEWCOMB BARNEY⁽⁸⁾, born Nov. 21, 1871;

51. THOMAS ARTHUR KELLEY⁽⁵⁾, son of 15. Thomas Moore⁽⁴⁾ and Lucy (Latham) Kelley, was born March 15, 1849; ; married Eva Megrue, June 17, 1873; lives Cleveland, O.

Children of Thomas Arthur Kelley and Eva (Megrue) Kelley:

77. ARTHUR MEGRUE⁽⁶⁾, b. June 19, 1874;

78. LUCY ANNA⁽⁶⁾, b. November 30, 1875;

VI.

16. DANIEL KELLEY⁽⁴⁾, son of 8. Daniel⁽³⁾ and Jemima (Stow) Kelley, never married.

SIXTH GENERATION.

I. CHILDREN OF 17. ADDISON KELLEY⁽⁵⁾ AND ANN MARILLA (MILLARD) KELLEY.

52. FREDERICK KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of Addison⁽⁵⁾ and Ann Marilla (Millard) Kelley, was born at Kelley's Island, O., July 20, 1838; died April 24, 1864; married Angeline Woodford, daughter of Jesse E. and Harriet (Titus) Woodford, of Kelley's Island, January 22, 1863.

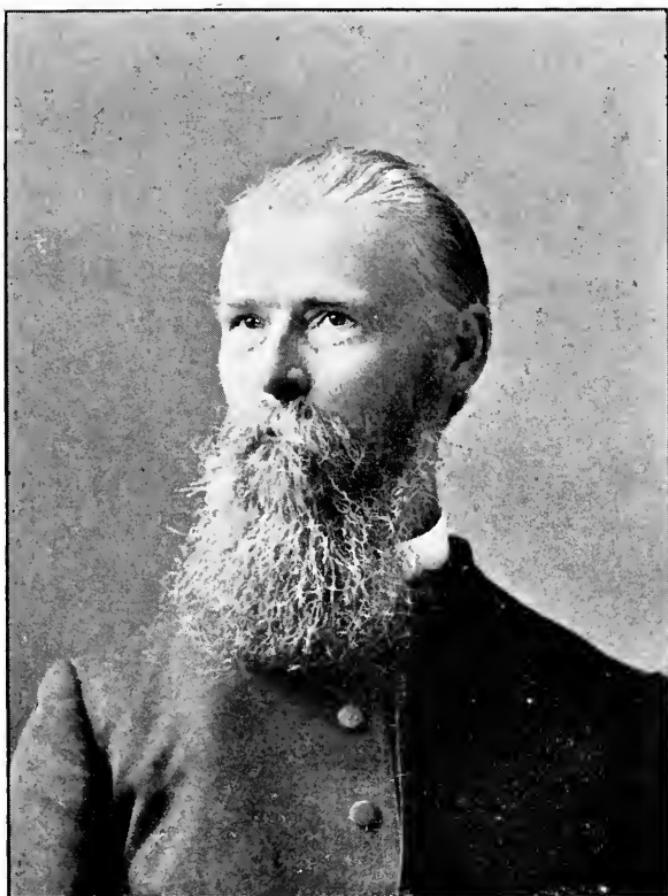
Only child of Frederick Kelley and Angeline (Woodford) Kelley:

79. FREDRENA⁽⁷⁾, born May 17, 1864; married Titus C. Hamilton, son of James and Sabra (Titus) Hamilton, of Kelley's Island, Dec. 18, 1888; lives at Kelley's Island.

Children of Titus C. Hamilton and Fredrena (Kelley) Hamilton:

- (a) Addison Kelley⁽⁸⁾, b. Oct. 9, 1889; d. July 24, 1892.
- (b) Frank Eaton⁽⁸⁾, b. April 14, 1892;

53. STERLING HERMAN KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of Addison⁽⁵⁾ and Ann Marilla (Millard) Kelley, was born at Kelley's Island, O., May 15, 1841; died January 21, 1844.



REV. DOUGLAS OTTINGER KELLEY.



HERMON ALFRED KELLEY



HOME OF HERMON ALFRED KELLEY, CLEVELAND, O.



IRVING WASHINGTON KELLEY.



WILLIAM DATUS KELLEY.

54. EDWARD DATUS KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of Addison⁽⁵⁾ and Ann Marilla (Millard) Kelley, was born at Kelley's Island, O., February 26, 1843; died February 1, 1857.

55. FRANCIS MILLARD KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of Addison⁽⁵⁾ and Ann Marilla (Millard) Kelley, was born at Kelley's Island, O., August 5, 1844; ; married Mary Dunlevy Boake, daughter of Robert Boake, of Straban, Ireland, and Lucy (Rigdon) Boake, of Hamilton, O., November 22, 1882; lives at Kelley's Island, in the late homestead of his father, 17. Addison Kelley⁽⁵⁾, (see illustration.)

Child of Francis Millard Kelley and Mary D. (Boake) Kelley:

80. MIRIAM BOAKE⁽⁷⁾, born Nov. 7, 1883; died May 17, 1886.

56. EVERETT CLAPP KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of Addison⁽⁵⁾ and Ann Marilla (Millard) Kelley, was born at Kelley's Island, July 21, 1846; died November 5, 1875; never married.

II. CHILDREN OF 18. JULIUS KELLEY⁽⁵⁾ AND
MARY ADAMS (HITCHCOCK) KELLEY:

57. SAMUEL HEBER KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of Julius⁽⁵⁾ and Mary Adams (Hitchcock) Kelley, was born October 9, 1837; died June 18, 1852.

58. MARY CAROLINE KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, daughter of Julius⁽⁵⁾ and Mary Adams (Hitchcock) Kelley, was born June 10, 1839; ; married William L. Mott, son of Joseph Prior and Betsey Maria (Bostwick) Mott, June 11, 1863; he died Sept. 9, 1883; she lives Berkeley, California.

Children of William L. Mott and Mary Caroline (Kelley) Mott:

(A) HOBART DELANCEY⁽⁷⁾, born April 23, 1864; died Sept. 2, 1867.

(B) MABEL HITCHCOCK⁽⁷⁾, born Nov. 4, 1865; died Nov. 16, 1894.

(C) MARY BOSTWICK⁽⁷⁾, born April 28, 1869;

(D) ETHEL⁽⁷⁾, born March 17, 1871; ; married Walter G. Uridge, son of James and Adele Victorine (Gibbons) Uridge, Dec. 29, 1892.

Children of Walter G. Uridge and Ethel (Mott) Uridge:

(a) Douglas Walter⁽⁸⁾, b. Oct. 21, 1894;

(b) Walter James⁽⁸⁾, b. Jan. 5, 1897;

(E) DOUGLAS KELLEY⁽⁷⁾, born Jan. 30, 1873; died March 11, 1896.

(F) WILLIAM WARNER⁽⁷⁾, born Nov. 23, 1874;

(G) FRANK CHETWOOD⁽⁷⁾, born Apr. 13, 1878; died March 14, 1896.

(H) AMY SERING⁽⁷⁾, born Aug. 13, 1880;

59. DOUGLAS OTTINGER KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of Julius⁽⁵⁾ and Mary Adams (Hitchcock) Kelley, was born January 28, 1844; ; married Annie Amelia Fletcher, daughter of Stephen and Caroline Elizabeth (Wood) Fletcher, April 20, 1874; lives San Francisco, California; Episcopal clergyman. The portrait of Douglas Ottinger Kelley in this volume is from a recent photograph.

Children of Douglas Ottinger Kelley and Annie Amelia (Fletcher) Kelley:

81. TRACY RANDALL⁽⁷⁾, born Jan. 17, 1876;

82. NORMAN DOUGLAS⁽⁷⁾, born Aug. 8, 1877;

83. ERNEST FLETCHER⁽⁷⁾, born Sept. 14, 1878; died Nov. 3, 1878.

84. REGINALD HEBER⁽⁷⁾, born Jan. 23, 1880;

85. HAROLD HITCHCOCK⁽⁷⁾, born Feb. 20, 1884;

86. LYNWOOD JULIUS⁽⁷⁾, born Nov. 16, 1885;

87. LESLIE CONSTANT⁽⁷⁾, born June 6, 1887;

88. HUBERT WOOD⁽⁷⁾, born Nov. 9, 1888;

60. ZINA HITCHCOCK KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of Julius⁽⁵⁾ and Mary Adams (Hitchcock) Kelley, was born June 10, 1847; ; lived Kelley's Island, O., now in California.

III. CHILD OF 24. ALFRED STOW KELLEY⁽⁵⁾
AND HANNAH (FARR) KELLEY.

61. HERMON ALFRED KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of Alfred Stow⁽⁵⁾ and Hannah (Farr) Kelley, was born at Kelley's Island, O., May 15, 1859; ; A. B. Buchtel College; Harvard Law School; Goettingen University, Germany; married at Cleveland, O., Sept. 3, 1889, to Florence Alice Kendall, daughter of Capt. Frederic A. Kendall, U. S. A., and Virginia (Hutchinson) Kendall, who was a daughter of one of the famous Hutchinson family of singers, of New Hampshire; lawyer, Cleveland, Ohio, and compiler of this genealogy. The portrait in this volume is from a photograph taken in 1895.

Children of Hermon Alfred Kelley and Florence Alice (Kendall) Kelley (all born in the house at No. 49 Cornell st., Cleveland, O., shown in our illustration):

89. VIRGINIA HUTCHINSON⁽⁷⁾, born June 1, 1890;

90. ALFRED KENDALL⁽⁷⁾, born September 22, 1891;

91. HAYWARD KENDALL⁽⁷⁾, born August 24, 1897;

IV. CHILDREN OF 25. WILLIAM DEAN KELLEY⁽⁵⁾
AND MARCELLA (DEAN) KELLEY.

62. IRVING WASHINGTON KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of William Dean⁽⁵⁾ and Marcella (Dean) Kelley, was born at Kelley's Island, O., January 3, 1857; graduate Cornell University married Anna Eliza McEldowney, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Bates) McEldowney, of Chicago Heights, Ills., July 13, 1882; lived Minneapolis, Minn., now Chicago, Ill.; architect. The portrait of Irving Washington Kelley in this volume is from a recent photograph.

63. WILLIAM DATUS KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of William Dean⁽⁵⁾ and Marcella (Dean) Kelley, was born at Kelley's Island, O., May 11, 1859; graduate Cornell University; married Isabelle Silver, daughter of David and Mary (Crocker) Silver, of Tarrytown, N. Y., June 18, 1894; civil engineer, New York; 1891-1893 was on the "Intercontinental Railway Survey" undertaken by the U. S., as chief of the division which made the survey southward through Ecuador and Peru. His portrait in this volume is from a recent photograph.

V. CHILDREN OF 30. ALFRED KELLEY⁽⁵⁾ AND
MARY CRAIG (DUNLEVY) KELLEY.

64. HELEN GWENDOLYN KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, daughter of Alfred⁽⁵⁾ and Mary Craig (Dunlevy) Kelley, was born November 10, 1877; ; ; has already won a reputation as an artist, especially in miniature painting and modeling; in 1895 received a costly decoration from Queen Margherita of Italy, in recognition of the merit of a miniature portrait of her majesty; same year exhibited miniatures at the Paris Salon, and at various American exhibitions; has just completed a portrait bust of her grandfather, 12. Alfred Kelley⁽⁴⁾, which is to be placed in the Ohio State Capitol.

65. ALFRED DUNLEVY KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of Alfred⁽⁵⁾ and Mary Craig (Dunlevy) Kelley, was born January 18, 1884;

VI. CHILDREN OF 38. GEORGE KELLEY⁽⁵⁾ AND
MARTHA J. (EASTLAND) KELLEY.

66. GEORGE KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of George⁽⁵⁾ and Martha J. (Eastland) Kelley, was born August 20, 1849; died Sept. 3, 1849.

67. MARTHA KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, daughter of George⁽⁵⁾ and Martha J. (Eastland) Kelley, was born August 20, 1849; died Sept. 7, 1849.

68. MARY HARRIET KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, daughter of George⁽⁵⁾ and Martha J. (Eastland) Kelley, was born January 21, 1851, at Kelley's Island, O.; died December 30, 1895, at Cleveland, O.; married Stewart H. Chisholm, at Kelley's Island, O., Sept. 25, 1872; lived at Cleveland.

Children of Stewart H. Chisholm and Mary Harriet (Kelley) Chisholm:

(A) WILSON KELLEY⁽⁷⁾, born June 18, 1875;

(B) CLIFTON⁽⁷⁾, born Sept. 28, 1878;

(C) DOUGLAS⁽⁷⁾, born Dec. 9, 1886;

69. HENRY CLAY KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of George⁽⁵⁾ and Martha J. (Eastland) Kelley, was born at Kelley's Island, O., Dec. 29, 1852; ; married Margaret Jean Cameron, daughter of Andrew Cameron, of Kelley's Island O., June 20, 1882; she died March 3, 1891; he was married again July 18, 1896, to Maud Ward Ploeger, daughter of Uriah and Anna (Rush) Ward, of Kelley's Island.

Children of Henry Clay Kelley and Margaret Jean (Cameron) Kelley:

92. FLORENCE⁽⁷⁾, born May 26, 1883;

93. CHESTER CAMERON⁽⁷⁾, born Oct. 15, 1884; died Aug. 15, 1887.

94. JEAN⁽⁷⁾, born Jan. 20, 1889;

70. CHARLES WEST KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of George⁽⁵⁾ and Martha J. (Eastland) Kelley, was born at Kelley's Island, O., January 31, 1856;

71. LAURA KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, daughter of George⁽⁵⁾ and Martha J. (Eastland) Kelley, was born at Kelley's Island, O., Nov. 10, 1858; ; married Elbert Hamilton, son of James and Sabra (Titus) Hamilton, of Kelley's Island, August 11, 1881; lived in Kansas; now at Kelley's Island.

Children of Elbert Hamilton and Laura (Kelley) Hamilton:

(A) THEODORE⁽⁷⁾, born Jan. 1, 1882;

(B) GUSSIE KELLEY⁽⁷⁾, born May 7, 1884;

72. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of George⁽⁵⁾ and Martha J. (Eastland) Kelley, was born at Kelley's Island, O., October 20, 1860; ; married Flora Meginity, of Detroit, Mich., Oct. 24, 1894; lived Kelley's Island; now at Cleveland, O.

Child of Gustavus Adolphus Kelley and Flora (Meginity) Kelley:

95. HENRY EASTLAND⁽⁷⁾, born March 25, 1896;

VII. CHILDREN OF 40. EDWIN KELLEY⁽⁵⁾ AND
MARY A. (BEEBE) KELLEY.

73. BELLE HILLIS KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, daughter of Edwin⁽⁵⁾ and Mary A. (Beebe) Kelley, no record, died in infancy.

74. MARY ELLEN KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, daughter of Edwin⁽⁵⁾ and Mary A. (Beebe) Kelley, was born at Elyria, Ohio, January 23, 1855; ; married Charles A. Gates, son of Nahum B. and Sarah M. Gates, of Elyria, O., October 24, 1882, at Hudson, O.; lives Massillon, O.

Children of Charles A. Gates and Mary Ellen (Kelley) Gates:

- (A) MARJORIE⁽⁷⁾, born at Massillon, O., Jan. 27, 1884;
- (B) MARIAN⁽⁷⁾, born at Massillon, O., June 27, 1885;
- (C) EDWIN NAHUM⁽⁷⁾, born at Massillon, O., Oct. 1, 1889.

VIII. CHILDREN OF 46. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON KELLEY⁽⁵⁾ AND ROSE (SPENCER) KELLEY.

75. HENRY HARRISON KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of William H. H.⁽⁵⁾ and Rose (Spencer) Kelley, was born February 25, 1868; ; married Etta Sharp, eldest daughter of George and Celestia Sharp, of Willoughby, O., June 20, 1893; lives Elyria, O.

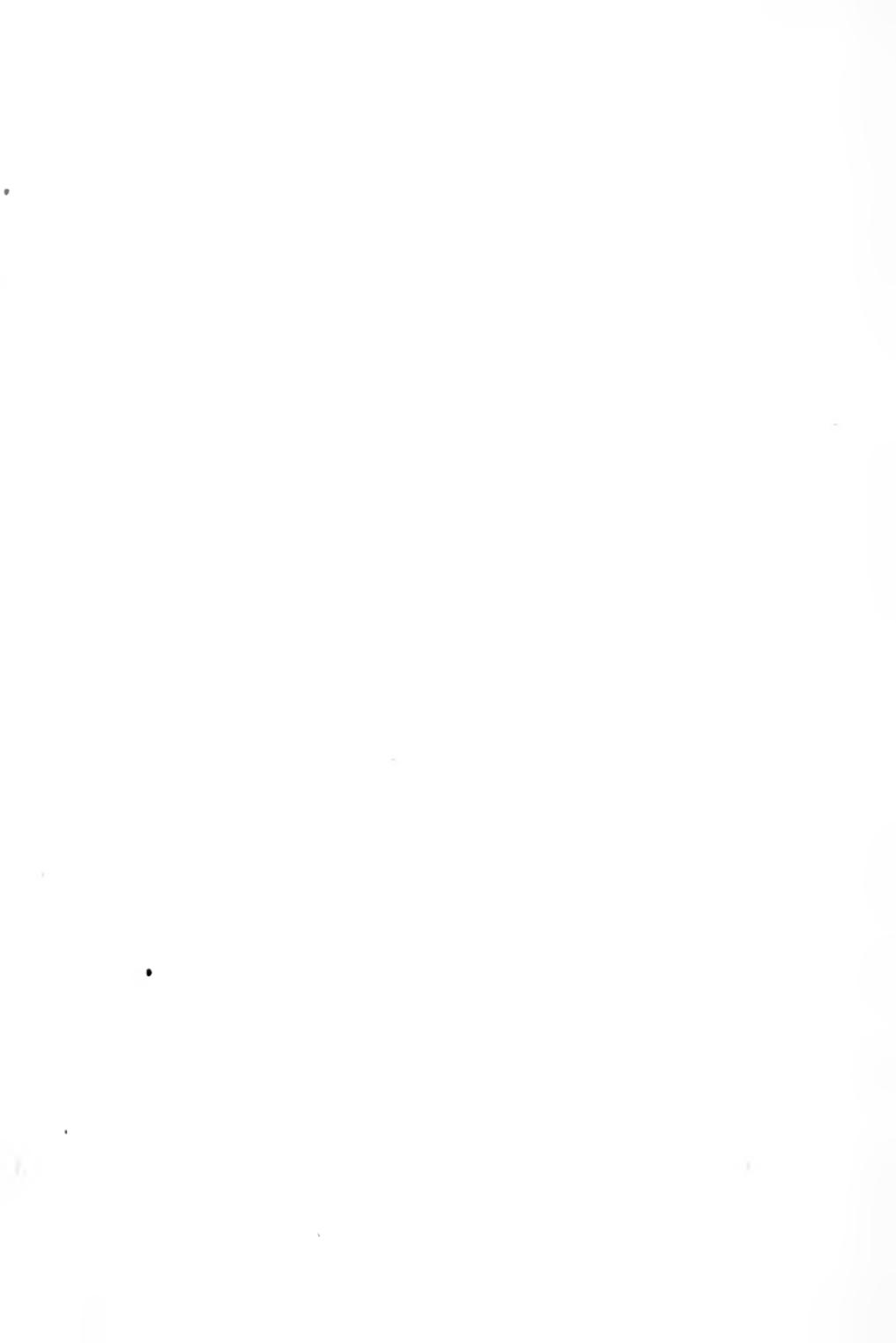
76. REEVE SPENCER KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of William H. H.⁽⁵⁾ and Rose (Spencer) Kelley, was born April 5, 1873; lives Willoughby, O.

IX. CHILDREN OF 51. THOMAS ARTHUR KELLEY⁽⁵⁾
AND EVA (MEGRUE) KELLEY.

77. ARTHUR MEGRUE KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, son of Thomas Arthur⁽⁵⁾ and Eva (Megrue) Kelley, was born June 19, 1874; lives Cleveland, O.

78. LUCY ANNA KELLEY⁽⁶⁾, daughter of Thomas Arthur⁽⁵⁾ and Eva (Megrue) Kelley, was born Nov. 30, 1875; lives Cleveland, O.











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